

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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FBIS-CHI-78-93

Friday

12 May 1978

Vol 1 No 93

DAILY REPORT

COMPLETED
ORIGINAL

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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GENERAL

HUANG HUA TO ATTEND UN DISARMAMENT MEETING

OW111245Y Tokyo KYODO in English 1230 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 May, KYODO--Foreign Minister Huang Hua will be named China's chief delegate to the coming United Nations special meeting on disarmament, diplomatic sources here said Thursday, quoting authoritative Chinese sources. China had been expected to send Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to the UN session in New York from May 23 through June 28. The sources said Teng may be too busy to go to New York as China awaits a heavy diplomatic schedule later this month.

The Chinese delegation to the disarmament session is expected to strongly oppose a total ban on the use of nuclear weapons. A draft declaring a total ban was worked out by the preliminary committee of the UN special meeting. The Chinese Government supports efforts by Third World nations to develop their own nuclear weapons and oppose exclusive possession of such ultimate weapons by the two superpowers--the United States and the Soviet Union. Observers here pointed out that Peking expressed its sympathy with the Argentine Government when Buenos Aires decided not to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty approved by the UN Assembly in 1968. They said China was making all-out efforts to further its nuclear development, including the construction of nuclear power plants, as part of its plan for modernizing its defense forces.

Huang is certain to be picked as one of 18 speakers to address the special session. Taking advantage of this opportunity, we will appeal to all those nations opposing nuclear control by the two superpowers to strengthen their unity to block the governing of nuclear weapons by the U.S. and the Soviet Union, the observers predicted.

PROGRESS IN LAW OF SEA CONFERENCE NEGOTIATIONS REPORTED

OW111900Y Peking NCNA in English 1729 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 10 May (HSINHUA)--Gratifying progress has been made at the 7th session of the Third UN Sea Law Conference in the negotiations on sharing biological resources in the exclusive economic zones of coastal countries by land-locked and geographically disadvantaged countries. This resulted from the efforts made by developing countries in line with the spirit of strengthening unity, mutual understanding and mutual accommodation.

Since the opening of this session, the 4th negotiating group held several meetings from April 18 to May 9 to negotiate revisions of the articles concerned in the "informal composite negotiating text".

It is learned that many coastal countries, particularly developing coastal countries, expressed sympathy with the geographical conditions and difficulties of the land-locked and geographically disadvantaged developing countries. Taking into account of the wishes of these countries, they repeatedly negotiated with their delegates for the amendment of the regulations concerned.

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Delegates of a few developing coastal countries pointed out in their speeches that, in the provisions of the present "text", no distinction was made between developed and developing land-locked countries. This did not help defend the proper rights and interests of the coastal countries, nor did it help the access by developing land-locked countries to certain rights in the exclusive economic zones of the coastal countries. The Tanzanian delegate called on developing countries to join efforts and work out reasonable provisions in this regard, showing consideration for each other's needs. His proposal was supported by delegates from land-locked and geographically disadvantaged countries. Delegates from many land-locked and geographically disadvantaged countries also made allowance for the difficulties of the developing coastal countries. The Singapore delegate pointed out that land-locked and geographically disadvantaged countries should not put excessive demands on the biological resources in the exclusive economic zones of the coastal countries, because fishery resources of some coastal countries are also insufficient.

It is learned that the chairman of the 4th negotiating group, after weighing the proposals from various quarters, submitted a proposal for revision on April 28 for further discussion at the meeting. An Chih-yuan, head of the Chinese delegation, said that this revised proposal has taken in as much as possible the rational contents of those proposals put forward by various quarters, and it has also taken into account the interests and requirements of the coastal, land-locked and geographically disadvantaged countries. He said that to oppose maritime hegemonists' aggression and plunder, the Chinese delegation resolutely supported the just stand of the numerous developing coastal states in defence of their maritime rights and interests. Likewise, the Chinese delegation has always expressed deep sympathy with the developing land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states for their difficulties accruing from their special geographical conditions. The fact that the 200-mile exclusive economic zone has developed from a conception into an accepted reality and has been listed in the negotiating text of the Law of the Sea Conference is an important achievement of the numerous developing countries in their protracted struggle against imperialism, colonialism and superpower maritime hegemonism. This achievement is also a result of the mutual support and joint efforts of the numerous developing countries. Therefore, in the new law of the sea convention, the developing land-locked and geographically disadvantaged states should not be barred from having their just maritime rights and interests because of the establishment of the exclusive economic zone. He added that the proposal advanced by the chairman of the 4th negotiating group is not final and perfect. It still needs further negotiations for its revision. But it can serve as the basis for further negotiations by the various parties.

At the meetings on May 5 and 9, delegates of more than 40 coastal and land-locked states expressed support for this proposal. Many delegates also put forth constructive suggestions to make the relevant articles more sensible. Negotiations over these articles are continuing.

UN ENVIRONMENT PROGRAM COUNCIL MEETING OPENS IN NAIROBI

OW101246Y Peking NCNA in English 1217 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Nairobi, 9 May (HSINHUA)--The sixth session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) opened here this morning.

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Attending the opening ceremony were representatives from 46 member states of the council and observers from 14 countries, as well as representatives from various UN bodies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and national liberation movements.

China was represented by Wang Yueh-i, leader of the Chinese delegation and permanent representative to the UNEP Council, and Chu Ko-ping, leading member of the Environmental Protection Office under the State Council.

Mostafa Tolba, UNEP executive director, made explanatory remarks on the agenda and procedural arrangements of the session. He emphasized the need of practically incorporating the issue of environmental protection into the formulation of an international strategy and the struggle for the establishment of a new international economic order.

The current session, a regular annual session of the council, will review the current international environmental situation and programmes for environmental protection. It will also discuss problems relating to the question of correctly handling the relationship between environment and development.

Wang Yueh-i Speech

OW111838Y Peking NCNA in English 1551 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Gaborone, 10 May (HSINHUA)--Wang Yueh-i, head of the Chinese delegation at the sixth session of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Governing Council, pointed out in his speech that if the people of all countries are to protect the human environment, they must wage a resolute struggle against the rivalry between the superpowers for hegemony and their policies of aggression and war.

Wang Yueh-i said: "In addition to a review of the environmental action programme and making arrangements for this fiscal year's funds, the present session will focus attention on the eco-system, on environment and human health, and on potentially toxic chemicals. These are all problems related to the question of correctly handling the relationship between development and environment. Since the people of all countries and especially of the Third World are faced with the pressing task of developing their economies, it is a matter of vital importance to harmonize economic development with environmental improvement."

He noted: "Through their struggles, the developing countries have become more keenly aware that the old international economic order, based on oppression, exploitation and plunder, is a heavy yoke restraining the development of their national economies, and it is also the biggest obstacle to environmental improvement. Only by persevering in the effort to combat imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and to break the old international economic order and establish a new one in its stead can they ensure their countries' independence and prosperity and create the necessary political and economic conditions for the improvement of the environment."

He said: "The superpowers continue to carry out aggression and expansion in all parts of the world, killing lives, destroying buildings and farmlands, and polluting the environment, all of which are highly detrimental to the people. Currently, the rivalry between the two superpowers for world hegemony has become more ruthless, and the danger of a new world war is growing."

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Exploiting in particular the superpower that styles itself a "natural ally" of the developing countries, Wang Yueh-i pointed out: That superpower "incessantly toots everywhere the line that development and environmental protection are dependent upon detente and disarmament. Yet, in actual practice, it devotes a massive effort to the arms race."

He said: "After winning political independence, the developing countries still have the task of achieving economic independence and developing their national economy. In the fulfillment of this task, they should pay attention to and earnestly study ways of ensuring harmony between development and environmental protection and improvement. We have seen from past experience that economic growth in developed countries was often accompanied by pollution and damage to the environment. The developing countries engaged in building a new life should avoid this beaten track. Experience in many countries show that environmental problems which accompany economic development can be coped with satisfactorily if we have at heart the interests of the people and the long-term interests of the country and take appropriate preventive measures simultaneously with development."

The head of the Chinese delegation said: "The declaration and programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order adopted by the general assembly at its sixth special session put forward a number of basic principles and policy measures for the establishment of a new international economic order, and provided that all agencies within the United Nations system should carry out this programme of action. In this regard, the United Nations Environment Programme should adhere to these basic principles and help to speed up the development of the national economy and greatly improve the environment of the developing countries."

VICE MINISTER OF HEALTH SPEAKS AT WHO PLENUM

OW111828Y Peking NCNA in English 1525 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Geneva, 10 May (HSINHUA)--Many Third World countries have voiced firm determination to develop their national medical and health work so as to build up their people's health at the plenary session of the 31st assembly of the World Health Organization (WHO) which started yesterday. In their speeches delivered yesterday or today, representatives from Yugoslavia, Peru, Tunisia, Thailand and Burundi briefed the plenary session on their respective countries' efforts and achievements in their medical endeavour to improve grassroot level work, to train medical workers, to prevent and cure diseases and to improve sanitary environment.

In their speeches representatives from some Arab countries, including Egypt, Iraq and Sudan, condemned the policy of expansionism of Israeli Zionism. The Israeli Zionists wantonly persecute the Arab and Palestinian people and are making a mess of the medical and sanitary work in their occupied Arab territories, they pointed out.

Chien Hsin-chung, head of the Chinese delegation and vice-minister of public health, said in his speech at the plenary session today that "science and technology are common assets to the humanity as a whole. Each country and nation has her own strong points specifically characterized to her own. Interchange is for learning from each other and make new breakthrough. China's medical science has her own special feature with her traditional medicine, a precious scientific and cultural heritage of more than 3,000 years.

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"She has acquired a rich clinical experience and in the integration of Western medicine and traditional medicine. However, in modern medicine, there are gaps in some aspects to the world advanced level. While developing our medical sciences and technologies self-reliantly and independently, we shall learn with an open mind the advanced experiences from other countries through activated international scientific exchange, friendly contacts and technical cooperation with the WHO and medical professions of various countries. Learning from others must be combined with the initiative creativeness of our own. We shall, in a planned way, send our scientific and technical personnel abroad to study, take advanced training, make study tour and take part in international conferences and academic activities. We welcome also foreign scientists and technical experts to our country on lectureship and for exchange of experience."

Kamuluddin Mohammed, minister of health of Trinidad and Tobago, was unanimously elected on May 10 the president of the current assembly at the plenary session.

DELEGATE DEPARTS FOR UN TECHNICAL COOPERATION CONFERENCE

W11620Y Peking NCNA in English 1506 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 May (HSINHUA)--Tsao Kuei-pin, deputy delegate to the Third Preparatory Conference on the Technical Cooperation Among Developing Countries of the United Nations, and his party left here for New York today. Wu Hsiao-ta, delegate to the conference, was already abroad.

UNITED STATES

MONDALE VISITS AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND; ENDS 5-NATION TOUR

W100944Y Peking NCNA in English 0930 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 May (HSINHUA)--U.S. Vice-President Walter Mondale ended today his 4-day visits to Australia and New Zealand and had talks with the leaders of the two countries on the ANZUS treaty, according to a report from Wellington. It was announced after the talks between the U.S. vice-president and Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser and other Australian leaders that a joint naval exercise will be held in the Indian Ocean off western Australia October next. At a press conference in Canberra on May 8, Mondale said: "We have major political, economic and security interests in this region and we will pursue them fully."

Mondale had talks with New Zealand Prime Minister Robert Muldoon on trade and economic relations between the two countries. Mondale left Wellington for Hawaii today after visiting five Asia-Pacific countries--the Philippines, Thailand, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand.

SENATE REPUBLICAN DECLARATION ON SOVIET THREAT CITED

OW111222Y Peking NCNA in English 1207 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 May (HSINHUA)--The U.S. Senate Republican Policy Committee demanded an end to the U.S. "policy of unilateral concessions" to the Soviet Union in a declaration on national security and foreign policy released recently, according to a report from Washington.

The declaration points out that despite the talk of detente, the Carter administration incorrectly interprets the intentions of the Soviet Union and its commitment to achieve conventional military and nuclear superiority to secure wide-ranging geopolitical goals.

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It expresses "deep unease" on "the Soviet strategic build-up far beyond those levels necessary for defensive purposes". It stresses that a SALT treaty "first, must preserve the present strategic balance in a way that leaves no doubt in the perception of both adversaries and allies that real equality exists. Second, it should be clear in every respect that compliance can be adequately verified". It also expresses concern over the Carter administration's acceptance of the Soviet views on restricting the Soviet "Backfire" bomber and U.S. cruise missile in the negotiations.

It expresses support to the government's emphasis on the NATO alliance, and the plan to increase U.S. conventional forces in Europe. It criticizes the government actions that will adversely affect NATO. It says: "The administration should reflect the legitimate concerns of our NATO allies over intermediate range weapons systems such as the SS-20 deployed by the Soviets as well as conventional disparities."

Referring to the situation in Africa, it says: "The Soviets are acting as an imperial power in Africa." It notes that the "Carter administration officials seem unwilling or unable to recognize or acknowledge that the Soviets and Cubans have and will continue to exploit situations of opportunity in Africa wherever and whenever they can." Until now, it continues, we do not see signs of any determined effort to make clear to the Soviets that "their continued interventions in Africa will have an adverse impact on a wide range of our relationships, not just SALT".

Referring to the relations between China and the U.S. it proposes that "the United States should continue to develop its relationship with the People's Republic of China". But it alleges that this can be done without severing U.S. relationship with "the government of Taiwan". It opposes Carter's decision to withdraw all the U.S. ground forces from South Korea and ratify the Panama Canal treaty.

SAN FRANCISCO DELEGATION MEETS TRADE OFFICIALS

OW061335Y Peking NCNA in English 1249 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 May (HSINHUA)--The 19-member delegation of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce from the U.S.A. led by William W. Morison left Peking today to visit other parts of China before going home.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Li Chuan, vice-chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. Yesterday afternoon, Cheng To-pin, vice-minister of foreign trade, met with the delegation and had a friendly conversation with them.

DELEGATION OF U.S. NEWSPAPER CALL LEAVES PEKING FOR HOME

OW051708Y Peking NCNA in English 1502 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 May (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the editorial staff of the newspaper CALL, organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the U.S.A. (Marxist-Leninist), led by Daniel Leon Burstein, chief editor of the CALL, wound up their friendly visit to China and left here for home by air today. While in China, the delegation paid respect to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung, and toured Peking, the Shengli Oilfield, Tsinan, Shanghai, Hangchow, Canton, Hainan Island, Tachai, Yenchuan, Taiyuan and Yenan.

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WHOLESALE PRICES INCREASE IN APRIL IN U.S.

OW051826Y Peking NCNA in English 1710 GMT 5 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 5 May (HSINJUA)--Wholesale prices in the United States jumped 1.3 percent in April, the biggest increase in three and a half years, according to reports from Washington quoting the U.S. Labor Department yesterday. Wholesale prices have gone up 7 percent since April of last year. The main factor for the inflation rate was continuous food price rises. Wholesale food prices rose 1.1 percent in January, 2.9 in February, 0.8 in March, before gaining 1.9 in April. Prices of crude foodstuffs and feedstuffs in April moved up 3.7 percent over the previous month. Automobiles, furniture and other consumer durables also rose sharply.

The Carter administration has singled out the fight against inflation as top priority in its economic policies. It plans to keep the inflation rate this year under 7 percent. However, April's 1.3 percent increase in wholesale prices means a 15.6 percent advance, on an annual basis. This trend "bodes ill for President Jimmy Carter's anti-inflation drive", says a REUTER dispatch yesterday. William Miller, chairman of the U.S. Federal Reserve Board, admitted that the inflationary spiral is the most troubling of the United States' economic problems.

SOVIET UNION

USSR EMBASSY IN PEKING CONFIRMS BORDER INCIDENT

OW120958Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0955 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 May (AFP)--A Soviet Embassy official this afternoon confirmed that a border incident took place on Tuesday along the Ussuri River separating Soviet Siberia and the northeastern Chinese province of Heilungkiang. "There was an incident", the embassy spokesman said, adding that there had been no deaths. The Soviet side felt "very deep regret" because of the incident the spokesman said. He was unable to say if expressions of this regret had been "officially conveyed" to the Chinese side. Asked if the incident could be considered closed, the official answered: "In my opinion, yes."

China yesterday afternoon protested officially to the Soviet Embassy about a violation of its territory on Tuesday morning by about 30 Soviet soldiers who allegedly carried out "atrocities" against the Chinese civilian population.

The Soviet spokesman said he was unaware whether the incident had been brought up at this morning's plenary session of the border negotiations, following the delivery of the Chinese protest note yesterday. He gave no details of today's session, the second since talks were reopened between the two countries on May 4.

The Soviet negotiating team led by Soviet Vice Foreign Minister Leonid Ilchev arrived here on April 26 for talks with a Chinese team led by Foreign Vice-Minister Yu Chan.

Mr Yu yesterday handed a stiff protest to the Soviet Embassy.

12 May Border Negotiations

OW120815Y Hong Kong AFP in English 0812 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[By Francis Deron]

[Text] Peking, May 12 (AFP)--A second plenary session of border negotiations between China and the Soviet Union was held here this morning, a reliable diplomatic source reported.

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The meeting took place just 1 day after China gave the Soviet Union an official protest following a border incident between the two countries. It was the most serious protest in 9 years. The source said the meeting was scheduled and was not a result of yesterday's protest.

The two delegations are headed by the vice ministers of foreign affairs, Mr Leonid Illichev, and Mr Yu Chan. The last full session, the first since the breakdown of the talks 14 months ago, was held on May 4. No details were available of today's meeting.

NORTH ASIA

DPRK WINS GREATER WORLD STATUS, UN SUPPORT

OW090210Y Peking NCNA in English 0144 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (HSINHUA)--The international prestige of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is rising steadily as it plays a more and more important role in world affairs.

Nearly 100 countries have established diplomatic relations with the DPRK, over 40 of them during the last five years. At the United Nations and other international conferences, DPRK delegations have in recent years won wide sympathy and support through making known the Korean Government's policy on major international problems and its stand and viewpoint on how to attain the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. In August 1975, at the Lima conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries, the DPRK was admitted as a member of the non-aligned conference despite the subversive attempt of the Pak Chong-hui clique. In May 1976, it officially became a full member of the "Group of 77" at the ministerial conference of that body in Nairobi. It has also joined a number of other international organizations in science, culture, public health, posts, air transport, sports and other fields.

The Korean Government has consistently pursued an independent policy in foreign affairs. It has established and developed relations with other countries on the basis of complete equality, independence, mutual respect, mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs and mutual benefits. Korea has declared that it belongs to the Third World. It resolutely opposes the imperialist policies of aggression and war and firmly supports the just struggle of the Third World peoples against imperialism and in defence of national independence and state sovereignty. It supports the revolutionary cause of the Kampuchean people and has close, cooperative relations with Democratic Kampuchea. The Korean Government and people consistently support the struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab people against Israeli aggression and for the recovery of their lost territories. They support the struggle of the people of southern Africa against white racist rule, and that of the people of East Timor for national liberation.

The Workers Party and the government and people of Korea have established very close and cordial relations with the Communist Party and the government and people of China. China and Korea have all along sympathized with and supported each other in international affairs, opposed jointly the imperialist policies of aggression and war and supported the revolutionary struggle of the people of various countries. The Korean people have always staunchly and unflaggingly supported the Chinese people's struggle for the liberation of Taiwan.

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Korea has made great progress in foreign trade and economic and trade relations with over 90 countries and regions, laying stresses on developing such relations with other Third World countries. Since the beginning of 1977, it has signed scores of agreements and protocols on cooperation in science, technology, trade and other fields with Yugoslavia, Burma, Sudan, Iran, Gabon, Nigeria, Bangladesh, Egypt, Cameroon and other Third World countries.

The Korean government supports the struggle of the Third World countries to establish a new world economic order. It upholds the Third World countries in their efforts to develop the national economy through self-reliance and to rid themselves of the political control and economic plunder by the imperialists. It calls for closer unity and mutual cooperation between the developing and non-aligned countries. The Korean Government supports the demand of the Third World countries for the recognition of the 200-nautical-mile economic zones. Its aid to the Third World people's struggle is welcomed by the governments and peoples concerned.

Korea's relations with Third World countries and other countries have been strengthened through mutual visits by state and government leaders and delegations. In 1975, President Kim Il-song visited China, Romania, Yugoslavia and Algeria. Party and government leaders of Kampuchea, Yugoslavia, Burma, Laos and Gabon visited Korea during the past year. Since the beginning of this year, Korean Vice-Presidents Kang Yang-uk and Pak Song-chol, other Korean party and government leaders and delegations have visited Pakistan, Nepal, Romania, Yugoslavia, Tanzania, Zambia, Mozambique, Democratic Yemen, Madagascar, Burma, Malaysia, Singapore and India. These exchanges of visits have promoted the friendly cooperation between Korea and the countries concerned and provided opportunities for political, economic, military, scientific and cultural interchanges.

The Korean people's just struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their fatherland has won increasingly wider international support. The leaders of many other countries have voiced support for the three principles and five-point programme proposed by President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. In November 1975, a draft resolution on promoting such reunification submitted by 43 countries, including Algeria and China, was adopted at the 30th session of the United Nations General Assembly as a result of the joint effort of the Third World countries. In August 1975, a "resolution on the Korean Question" was unanimously adopted at the fifth non-aligned summit conference in Colombo. Sympathy and support for the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country have also been expressed by noted figures and other people throughout the world. They have out-spokenly condemned U.S. imperialism and the Pak Chong-hui clique for their plot to create "two Koreas", and called for the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from South Korea.

Under the leadership of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, the DPRK will make greater progress in the field of foreign relations and play an increasingly important role in international affairs.

JAPANESE TRAWLER CREWS PROTEST 'CONTINENTAL SHELF PACT'

05111950Y Peking NCNA in English 1822 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Tokyo, 11 May (HSINHUA)--10,000 crew members of Japanese trawlers recently issued a written protest against the government's attempt to railroad the illegal "special measures bill" for implementing the "Japan-South Korea agreement on joint development of the Continental Shelf" through the Diet. These fishermen belong to the Council of Trawlers Trade Unions. Under the China-Japan fishery agreement, they operate in areas west of 130 degrees east longitude in the East China Sea and the Yellow Sea.

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The protest says the special measures bill has been passed by the House of Representatives and submitted to the House of Councillors. We fishermen operating in areas west of 130 degrees east longitude in the China East Sea and Yellow Sea are firmly opposed to the bill." It says that the joint development of the Continental Shelf in the said waters by Japan and South Korea is impermissible either from the point of view of the "Japan-China joint statement" or according to international faith. It demands the abolition of the bill.

The protest expresses "readiness to take concrete preventive action in the said waters in vehement denunciation of the Japan-South Korea agreement on the joint development of the Continental Shelf".

RECEPTION WELCOMES OKINAWA FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW111700Y Peking MCNA in English 1508 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 May (HSINHUA)--The Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee gave a reception here this evening in honour of a friendship delegation from all circles of Okinawa Prefecture of Japan led by Hiroshi Yabu, deputy governor of the prefecture. Kuo Hsien-jui, vice-chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee, and Chang Yu, deputy general manager of the China International Travel Service, were among those attending the reception. They chatted with the Japanese friends about the time-honoured traditional friendship between the Chinese and Japanese people. The delegation arrived in Peking yesterday.

Vice-Chairman Kuo Hsien-jui cordially received Deputy Governor Hiroshi Yabu and other leading members of the delegation this afternoon. They had a warm conversation.

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

KWANGTUNG ACROBATIC TROUPE DEPARTS RANGOON

BA111119Y Peking in Burmese to Burma 0000 GMT 11 May 78 BK

[Text] China's Kwangtung youth acrobatic troupe left Rangoon for home on 8 May after giving good will performances in Burma. The troupe presented 15 shows in the country, each time to a full audience. The members of the State Council of Burma, ministers and deputy ministers attended the performances, and over 30,000 people who saw the Chinese traditional acrobatic programs applauded enthusiastically.

On the night of 7 May, Information And Culture Minister U Mya Maung and his wife feted the acrobatic troupe, and the hosts and guests chatted amiably. U Mya Maung presented the leader of the troupe, Hua Chia, with gifts and praised him for the success of their trip. Hua Chia thanked the government and people of Burma for their warm hospitality.

On 24 April, Chinese Ambassador to Burma Mo Yen-chung hosted a reception for the acrobatic troupe which was attended by about 300 guests, including Deputy Information and Culture Minister Col Aung Htay, friends from various circles, foreign envoys to Burma and representatives of Chinese nationals.

On the morning of 30 April, the Information and Culture Ministry entertained the troupe with documentary films on the visits to Burma of Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping and Vice Chairman of the NPC Standing Committee Teng Ying-chao. The Kwangtung youth acrobatic troupe visited some factories and workshops as well as famous ancient buildings and scenic spots in Burma. They arrived in Burma on 18 April on a friendship visit.

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AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S POLICY STATEMENT CITED

OW111238Y Peking NCNA in English 1219 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Canberra, 10 May (HSINHUA)--Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock made a statement on foreign policy in the House of Representatives yesterday. The statement stresses that Australia will strengthen the alliance with the United States, and reiterates the importance of implementation of the ANZUS treaty.

Referring to Australian-Soviet relations, it says: "It must be acknowledged that we differ with the Soviet Union on many international issues. We find some aspects of Soviet policy disturbing." "The continuing presence of Soviet and Cuban military personnel (in the Horn of Africa) can only hamper the search for peace and we look to their withdrawal," it adds.

It states: "The Third World countries have become better organised and more united in pressing for a new international economic order." It says: "Unless the developed countries reassess their policies, we cannot expect to arrest the present drift in international negotiations." It continues: "We support the association (ASEAN) as an example of the best sort of practical regional self-help and co-operation.

On relations with China, the statement says: "While there are clear differences between our two societies, there are some important elements we have in common." "Relations with China show the steady consolidation that both sides of this house would wish to see," it says in conclusion.

WANG CHEN MEETS NEW MALAYSIAN AMBASSADOR

OW101254Y Peking NCNA in English 1226 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wang Chen this afternoon met with new Malaysian Ambassador to China Datuk Abdul Rahman Bin Abdul Jalal.

SOUTH ASIA

YU CHAN MEETS INDIAN NEWSPAPERMAN 9 MAY

OW091920Y Peking NCNA in English 1708 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Foreign Minister Yu Chan met and had a friendly conversation with Narasimhan Ram, associated editor of the HINDU, here today. Wang Chen, deputy director of the Information Department of the Foreign Ministry, was present on the occasion.

EUROPE

PRESIDENT GISCARD RECEIVES VICE PREMIER KU MU

OW111740Y Peking NCNA in English 1726 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 11 May (HSINHUA)--French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing received and had a friendly conversation with Ku Mu, vice-premier of the State Council of the People's Republic of China, at the Elysee Palace this morning.

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Vice-Premier Ku Mu conveyed greetings from Chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee Yeh Chien-ying, premier of the State Council Hua Kuo-feng and Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping to President Giscard d'Estaing.

The French president received at the same time members of the Chinese vice-premier's party Chien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power, and Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission. Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua was present on the occasion. Present on the French side were Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud, Minister of Foreign Trade Jean-Francois Beniau and French Ambassador to China Claude Arnaud.

Ku Mu Farewell Banquet

OW120510Y Peking NCNA in English 0250 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Paris, 11 May (HSINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Ku Mu gave a farewell banquet at the Chinese Embassy here this evening. Present at the banquet were Louis de Guiringaud, minister of foreign affairs; Jean-Francois Deniau, minister of foreign trade; Joel le Theule, minister of transport; Jean Pierre Prouteau, secretary of state for industry; Jacques Fouchier, secretary of state for agriculture; Pierre Aigrain, secretary of state in charge of research in the Prime Minister's Office; Paul Mentre de Loye, general delegate of energy; and Claude Arnaud, French ambassador to the People's Republic of China. Tsien Cheng-ying, minister of water conservancy and power; Peng Min, vice-minister in charge of the State Capital Construction Commission, Chang Ken-sheng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry; and other members of Vice-Premier Ku Mu's party were also present. Chinese Ambassador to France Han Ko-hua was also present.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu and Foreign Minister Guiringaud spoke at the banquet.

Speaking at the banquet, Vice-Premier Ku Mu expressed sincere thanks to President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, Prime Minister Raymond Barre and the French Government for the warm welcome and cordial hospitality extended to him during his ten-day visit. During the visit, he said, he met with President Giscard d'Estaing and Prime Minister Barre and held friendly talks with them on international issues of common interest and on bilateral relations. He also had meetings with the foreign and other cabinet ministers and many other French friends.

He pointed out that China and France share the same views or come close to each other's views on many vital international questions. There are broad prospects for the two countries to develop their relations politically, economically, culturally and in science and technology, he declared.

Vice-Premier Ku Mu said: The visit in France "has made us feel more keenly that the French people are industrious and intelligent. We are deeply impressed by their brilliant culture and highly developed industry and agriculture." He pointed out that the French people's courageous struggle had a far-reaching influence on modern world history. The Chinese people have drawn much useful experience from the struggle of the French people. And today many of France's achievements in industry, agriculture, science and technology are worth learning by the Chinese people, the Chinese vice-premier declared.

French Foreign Minister Louis de Guiringaud said: "In fact, it is without doubt that your visit will make an important step on the road of rapprochement and increased cooperation between our two countries.

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"Your talks with the (French) prime minister and with members of (the French) Government during your whole visit, just as your meetings with representatives of our economic circles, will further advance all kinds of relations existing between France and China. These conversations were useful and fruitful and we rejoice at the friendly atmosphere in which they proceeded."

"Today," he said, "you were received by the president of the republic. This confirmed the attention France has incessantly paid to your country, to its future and to the role it should assume in the world."

"On our part," he noted, "we always hold that it is important that France and China, despite the distance between them and the difference of their political and social systems, talk with and understand each other so as to further bring out similar positions on certain fundamental aspects of international relations. The dialogue between us as well as with others is a necessity. We are happy that your visit has shown once again our two countries' interest in the consolidation of their mutual relations, particularly in the deepening of the political dialogue which has been established between us. This, as you pointed out at the outset of your visit, originated from the desire of Chairman Mao and that of General de Gaulle. This is always the desire of our leaders and particularly, as far as France is concerned, that of President Giscard d'Estaing. Consequently, in the past 14 years, our relations have had the quality which one can rightly describe as 'exceptional'."

He said: "China is now engaged in an immense effort for its development and modernization, which will rank it among the industrial powers of the world. We are happy about this on two grounds. First, we always hold that a strong and prosperous China will inevitably represent an important factor in the equilibrium of the world. In the second place, because it seems to us that, as shown by your visit, this objective is able to give a new impetus to the development of the relations of cooperation which we have undertaken to establish in the economic, scientific and technical fields. In this regard, we hold it is possible to do still better than before. Your talks and visits in France will undoubtedly enable us to specify the prospects that open before us today. The talks and visits will profitably contribute to defining the basis on which we will be able to establish a lasting and profound cooperation in the interest of both countries."

He said: "Because understanding and the need of consultation, which have so successfully animated our relations, can only be based durably on the existence of concrete and vivacious links, I hold that it is our duty to see to it that our exchanges in all fields will be given a constant and regular impetus. The intensification of the exchanges will bring to the relations between France and China a vitality which will be the surest guarantee for our common desire for rapprochement."

The banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

PRC CHARGE IN UK METES ECONOMIC DELEGATION

OW120920Y Peking NCNA in English 0845 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] London, 11 May (HSINHUA)--Chu Chi-yuan, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Chinese Embassy in Britain, gave a reception in the embassy this evening for the visiting Chinese economic delegation. Among the some 150 guests present at the reception were Secretary of State for Trade Edmund Dell, Secretary of State for Social Services David Ennals, Minister of State for Energy J. Dickson Mabon, president of the Sino-British Trade Council Lord Nelson, Chairman of the TIMES Newspapers Limited Sir Denis Hamilton, and other government officials and well-known figures from various circles.

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Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath, Conservative Spokesman on Treasury and Economic Affairs Geoffrey Howe, and Conservative Spokesman for Trade John Nott were also present.

Ku Ming, leader of the Chinese economic delegation and vice-minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, and all members of the delegation were present.

Starting from the next week, the delegation will break into groups to visit industrial companies, enterprises and factories as well as other economic sectors such as transport and agriculture.

PRC AMBASSADOR AT ROME MEETINGS MOURNING MORO'S DEATH

OW110922Y Peking NCNA in English 0841 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Rome, 10 May (HSINHUA)--Meetings were held separately this afternoon by the Italian Senate and House of Representatives to mourn over the death of Aldo Moro, chairman of the ruling Christian Democratic Party and member of the House of Representatives, who fell a victim to acts of terror. Diplomatic envoys of various countries here attended the meetings. President of the Senate Amintore Fanfani, President of the House of Representatives Pietro Ingrao and Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti made speeches of condolences at the meetings.

After the meetings, Fanfani received diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to thank them for their presence at the meetings and for the friendly sympathies extended by their countries and governments. Among the diplomatic envoys was Chinese Ambassador Wang Kuo-chuan.

NORWEGIAN TRADE DELEGATION VISITS SOUTHERN PROVINCES

OW111822Y Peking NCNA in English 1532 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 May (HSINHUA)--The Norwegian Government trade delegation led by Ambassador Per Ravne, special advisor on energy resources to the Norwegian Foreign Ministry, left here by plane this morning to tour southern China before returning home. The delegation has come to attend the fourth session of the Joint China-Norway Trade Committee, which came to a successful conclusion yesterday. Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Wang Jun-sheng met and had a friendly conversation with them on the same day.

NORWEGIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH DELEGATION DEPARTS

OW101812Y Peking NCNA in English 1551 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 May (HSINHUA)--The delegation of the Red Youth and the Communist Students League of Norway wound up its friendly visit to China and left here for home recently. Leader of the delegation was Erling Maartmann Moe and Deputy Leader Jorn Magdahl. While in China, the delegation visited Peking, Shanghai, Nanking, Changchou, Tsinan, the Shengli oilfield and Urumchi. The guests attended the May Day theatrical performance in Peking.

Ou Tang-liang, deputy head of the International Liaison Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met and feted the delegation in Peking.

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NATO AIR, NAVAL EXERCISE NEAR GIBRALTAR REPORTED

OW101817Y Peking NCNA in English 1707 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Brussels, 10 May (HSINHUA)--NATO ended its air and naval exercise in the South-East Atlantic and west Mediterranean, near Gibraltar, yesterday. 11,000 officers and men from West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands, Portugal, Britain and the U.S. took part in the exercise which was started on May 2 and code-named "Open Gate 78". The aim of the manoeuvre was to test NATO forces' efficiency in defence of the Gibraltar Straits.

It was announced that artillery units from Belgium, Canada, West Germany, Italy, Britain and the U.S. will hold a live-ammunition exercise from May 13 to 25 in Belgium.

NATO BALTIC, NORTH SEA EXERCISE NOTED; FRG ADMIRAL CITED

OW111322Y Peking NCNA in English 1308 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Bonn, 10 May (HSINHUA)--NATO has held military exercises recently in the Baltic and the North Sea. A joint naval exercise code named "Blue Harrier" ended in the western Baltic today. Naval forces from West Germany, Norway, Denmark and other countries as well as the "standing naval forces channel" formed by Britain, Belgium, the Netherlands and West Germany took part in the manoeuvre which began on April 26. Anti-torpedo and air defence manoeuvres were carried out during the exercise. Another naval exercise code named "Bold Game 78" held in the territorial waters of West Germany, Denmark and Norway began on April 13 and is expected to end tomorrow. 18 surface warships and three squadrons of naval air planes from West Germany as well as naval forces of Denmark, Norway and Britain are taking part in the exercise. The aim of the exercise was to raise concerted combat capabilities among modern missile mosquito boats and heavy surface warships, helicopters and naval interceptor bombers.

In an interview with DPA on the NATO exercise in the western Baltic, Vice Admiral Hans Helmut Klose, commander in chief of the West German fleet, pointed out that Moscow's steady buildup of its naval force constitutes a menace to NATO's Atlantic sea route. This has become increasingly clear particularly in the case of the vulnerable European flanks. He held that this menace posed by the Soviet Navy "remains very grave". Klose noted that the military forces deployed along the Baltic by the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact far exceed the need for defence either in number, composition or capability.

YUGOSLAV VICE PRESIDENT SEFER FETES GOOD-WILL DELEGATION

OW100828Y Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Belgrade, 10 May (HSINHUA)--Vice President Berislav Sefer of the Federal Executive Council of Yugoslavia gave a dinner yesterday evening in honour of a Chinese good-will delegation. The Chinese guests arrived here on May 4 to attend the inauguration of the Peking-Belgrade air service and pay a friendly visit. Wang Shih-tai, leader, Li Ming and Tsai Hsiao, deputy leaders, and all members of the delegation attended the dinner party.

In their toasts, Sefer and Wang Shih-tai spoke highly of the significance of the direct flight.

Present at the dinner were also Milan Vukasovic, member of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council and president of the Federal Committee of Tourism, and others.

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BRIEFS

BRITISH VISITORS--Peking, Apr 26--T.H. Kerr, director of the British National Gas Turbine Establishment, and his party left here today to visit Shenyang, Shanghai, Hangchow and Canton. The guests arrived in Peking on April 16 at the invitation of the Chinese Society of Aeronautics. On the evening of 17, Shen Yuan, president of the Chinese Society of Aeronautics, met and feted the visitors. While in Peking, the British guests gave academic reports and exchanged experience at the Peking Aeronautical Engineering Institute. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1807 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW]

FRENCH GAS INDUSTRY DELEGATION--Peking, 5 May--A French gas industry delegation led by Rene Fort left here for home at the end of a friendship visit to China today. Arriving here on April 16, the delegation toured Peking, Shanghai, Tientsin, Nanking and the Taching and Takang oilfields. The French guests also had technical exchanges with Chinese workers and technicians on the production, transport and use of coal gas, liquified oil gas and natural gas for urban areas. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 1752 GMT 5 May 78 OW]

MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

WANG MENG DEPARTS FOR TUNISIA 9 MAY

OW101233Y Peking NCNA in English 1329 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 6 May (HSINHUA)--Wang Meng, minister in charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission, and his party left Peking by air this evening for a friendly visit to Tunisia at the invitation of Fuad Mbazaa, Tunisian minister of youth and sport. Seeing them off at the airport were Hsu Yin-sheng, first vice-minister of the Physical Culture and Sports Commission; and Yu Pu-hsueh and Chen Pei-min, vice-ministers, and Li Ching-chuan and Lu Chin-tung, leading members of the commission. On hand was also Tunisian Ambassador to China Mohamed el-Memmi.

Meets Tunisian Prime Minister

OW112008Y Peking NCNA in English 1827 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Tunis, 11 May (HSINHUA)--Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Nouira met here today with Chinese Minister in Charge of the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission Wang Meng and his party. They had cordial and friendly conversations. On the occasion Minister Wang Meng conveyed Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng's regards to Prime Minister Nouira. He then praised the heartening success achieved by the Tunisian Government under the leadership of President Habib Bourguiba in safeguarding national independence and developing economy and culture. He said that he came to this country to learn from the people of Tunisia.

Prime Minister Nouira asked Wang Meng to convey his regards to Chinese Premier Hua Kuo-feng and wished China prosperous. Nouira said that the friendship between Tunisia and China is based on their common efforts against under-development, hegemonism, colonialism, imperialism and for safeguarding national independence. The cooperation between our two countries is active and is being strengthened day by day.

Tunisian Minister of Youth and Sport Fuad Mbazaa was present on the occasion. Chinese Ambassador to Tunisia Tsui Chien attended the meeting. Minister Wang Meng arrived in Tunisia on May 10 for a friendly visit to Tunisia at the invitation of Minister Fuad Mbazaa.

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MALAGASY DELEGATION LEAVES CANTON FOR HOME

OW110852Y Peking NCNA in English 0753 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Canton, 11 May (HSINHUA)--The government economic and trade delegation of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar, led by Raymond Maru and Manandafy Rakotonirina, members of the Supreme Council of Revolution, wound up a friendly visit to China and left here by train for home via Paoan this morning. The delegation was seen off at the railway station by Tsui Chun, vice-minister of foreign trade, Hsueh Kuang-chun, vice-chairman of the Kwangtung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Li Hui, vice-chairman of the Canton City Revolutionary Committee. Solohery Crescent Rakotofiringa, ambassador of Madagascar to China, was present on the occasion. Yesterday, the Malagasy guests visited a water pump factory, a methane power station and a society of folk art and were warmly welcomed wherever they went.

CAPE VERDE TRADE DELEGATION ARRIVES IN PEKING

OW111656Y Peking NCNA in English 1507 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 May (HSINHUA)--A five-member trade delegation from the Republic of Cape Verde led by Osvaldo Miquel Sequeira, secretary of state for commerce, tourism and handicrafts, arrived here by air today for a friendly visit to China. The delegation was met at the airport by Chen Chieh, Chinese vice-minister of foreign trade.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

MEXICAN GENERAL LEAVES PEKING FOR HANGCHOW

OW101316Y Peking NCNA in English 1233 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 10 May (HSINHUA)--General Felix Galvan Lopez, secretary for defence of the Mexican United States, and his party left Peking at noon today for Hangchow, in the company of Ho Cheng-wen, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. They were seen off at the airport by Su Yu, vice-minister of national defence, Yen Chin-sheng, deputy director of the PLA General Political Department, Jao Cheng-hsi, deputy director of the PLA General Logistics Department, Wang Hai-jung, vice foreign minister, and leading members of the PLA naval and air forces, the artillery, armoured and engineering corps, the PLA Peking units and the PLA Peking Garrison. Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta accompanied General Galvan on the trip. This morning, General Galvan paid respects to the remains of Chairman Mao Tsetung at the Chairman Mao Memorial Hall, in the company of Vice-Minister Su Yu and Deputy Chief of General Staff Ho Cheng-wen.

Tours Hangchow

OW111610Y Peking NCNA in English 1500 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Hangchow, 11 May (HSINHUA)--General Felix Galvan Lopez, Mexican secretary for defence, and his party wound up their visit to Hangchow and left here for Canton at noon today. The distinguished guests arrived in Hangchow from Peking on May 10. That evening, they were honoured at a banquet hosted by Chang Wen-pi, commander of the Chekiang Provincial Command of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Present were Liu I-fu, vice-chairman of the Chekiang Provincial Revolutionary Committee; Wang Fu-tang and Yang Chi-lin, deputy commander and deputy political commissar of the Chekiang Provincial Command of the PLA; and leading members of departments concerned. Mexican Ambassador to China Omar Martinez Legorreta, who accompanied General Galvan on the visit, was also present at the banquet. Upon their arrival in and departure from Hangchow, General Galvan and his party were warmly welcomed and seen off at the airport by Chang Wen-pi, Liu I-fu, Wang Fu-tang and Yang Chi-lin.

FUKIEN FRONT ARTICLE RAPS ROC CIVIL RIGHTS VIOLATIONS

OW112149Y Fukien Front PLA in Mandarin to Taiwan 0230 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Article by (Lu Ku): "Chiang Ching-kuo Is the Archeriminal in Strangling Civil Rights"]

[Text] [passage indistinct] If one listens only to his flowery words, one will take him for a defender of civil rights. In reality, all he has done proves him to be the archeriminal in strangling civil rights. Everybody knows that since Chiang Ching-kuo became premier of the puppet Executive Yuan in 1972 he has strengthened his "rule by special agents" in order to maintain his gang's tottering reactionary rule. He has even gone so far as to suppress the people's demand for justice and has deprived the people of their legitimate rights by resorting to reactionary armed force. For instance, the workers of an electronics factory operated with foreign capital protested at the end of 1975 against its [words indistinct]. Acting as a hatchetman for foreigners, the Chiang Ching-kuo reactionary clique flagrantly sent a large number of policemen and secret agents to ruthlessly suppress the workers, thus violating their basic rights. It has been reported that similar atrocities committed by the Chiang clique in suppressing workers' meetings and strikes by armed force take place hundreds of times each year.

At the end of 1972, for example, a forum on democracy was held by the Philosophy Department of Taiwan University to expose the fact that Taiwan has been reduced to a colony of foreign countries in the economic, cultural and other fields. Instead of protecting the people's freedom of speech, the Chiang Ching-kuo clique ordered the closure of this institution, and even went so far as to arrest and imprison some people.

In an incident in the town of Chungli last November, when the Chiang clique held its so-called "five local elections," the voting irregularities by the Chiang clique's poll watchers were exposed on the spot and the people demanded that proper action be taken. Instead of protecting the people's civil rights, the Chiang Ching-kuo clique shielded those responsible. Later, driven beyond the limits of endurance, the people joined to protest this incident. In lodging their protest, the people exercised one of their legitimate rights. However, taking off its mask of "protector of civil rights," the Chiang clique detained a number of people and handed out prison terms of various lengths to eight persons. (Chiu I-ping), a dentist who exposed the election irregularities on the spot, was also sentenced to prison for a year and a half.

The few examples mentioned above clearly show that Chiang Ching-kuo is not a defender of civil rights at all but the archeriminal in strangling human rights and trampling on civil rights.

TAIWAN COAL MINERS SUFFER UNDER 'CHIANG CLIQUE RULE'

OW060845Y Peking NCNA in English 0735 GMT 6 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 6 May (HSINHUA)--Taiwan coal miners suffer seriously from occupational diseases. Injuries and deaths are often due to the miserable working conditions that exist under the reactionary rule of the Chiang clique. According to a survey by the Taiwan T.B. Prevention and Treatment Centre, forty miners in a hundred are suffering from silicosis. According to a report in the Taipei INDEPENDENCE EVENING POST, Liu Su-ching, the daughter of a coal miner in Juifang town, Taipei County, said in a letter that many local miners could hardly cope with the burden of a family and that most daughters were forced by their circumstances to take up prostitution. Her father also suffered from silicosis and the whole family was in a sorry plight. She now faces the same fate as other girls.

NATIONAL SALINIZED SOIL SEMINAR IN SHANTUNG CONCLUDES

OW112216Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0703 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Tsinan, 10 May--The national salinized soil seminar ended recently in Techou Municipality, Shantung, after a 9-day session. The meeting was sponsored by the Nanking Pedology Institute of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Institute of Soil and Fertilizer Research of the Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences with the approval of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry.

It was charged with studying how to implement the guidelines of the National Science Conference, how to quickly improve alkaline soil--a target stipulated in the "1979-85 Outline National Plan for the Development of Science and Technology (Draft)"--and how to accelerate modernization.

A total of 131 academic theses and research reports were submitted to the meeting by scientists and technicians from 20 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. These theses and reports dealt with classifications of salinized soil and soil improvement in various places, soil improvement by building water conservancy projects, improvement through agrobiological means, salinization prevention, reclamation and exploitation of salinized land in coastal areas, salinity testing and equipment manufacturing, trends in salinized soil research abroad and so forth. The results of some research projects have already been extensively applied in agricultural production with remarkable success.

During the seminar the participants also held discussions on such special subjects as diversified desalinization, the desalinization campaign on the plain of the Yellow, Huai and Hai rivers, the feasibility of irrigating land in north China with water from south China, future research projects and other subjects. They also discussed problems needing solutions urgently in current agricultural production and development and the trend of modern scientific and technological development. They decided on the major projects in theory as well as in technology which must be tackled with concerted efforts over the next 8 years in order to achieve a breakthrough.

As a result of implementing the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend," the seminar was permeated with an atmosphere of lively academic discussions. Participants generally maintained they learned a lot at the meeting. They also maintained they would return home with the fruitful results of the meeting and make still greater contributions in scientific research in the future.

CHINESE LANGUAGES PUBLISHED AGAIN AFTER 12-YEAR LAPSE

OW120800Y Peking NCNA in English 0712 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Excerpt] Peking, 12 May (HSINHUA)--CHINESE LANGUAGES is back in publication, after nearly 12 years' suspension. The first issue of the bimonthly journal of the Institute of Linguistics went on sale throughout the country May 10.

There are four articles by the well-known Chinese linguists Lu Shu-hsiang, Chu Te-hsi, Wang Li and Yang Po-chun. They expound methods of studying Chinese grammar, discuss Chinese characters of common derivation, and examine the grammatical peculiarities of the Chinese classic "The Book of Songs".

Further Details

OW111054Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0130 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 9 May--The bimonthly CHINESE LANGUAGES has resumed publication. Its first issue of 1978 will soon be on sale throughout China. In this issue the editorial "It Is Necessary To Grasp the Key Link in Order To Rapidly Promote the Work of Written Language" comprehensively describes achievements in language work over the past 28 years and stresses the fact that Chairman Mao's revolutionary line has always occupied the dominant position on the Chinese language front. It also exposes the crimes of the "gang of four" in interfering with and sabotaging written language work. It advances the view that it is necessary to completely and accurately understand Chairman Mao's views on written language work and actively promote the work of Chinese written language under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought.

To expose the vicious intent and despicable tricks of the "gang of four" in sabotaging the "Modern Chinese Language Dictionary" and put an end to ideological confusion caused by the "gang of four" in China's dictionary work, the CHINESE LANGUAGES bimonthly carries two articles entitled "Criticize the 'Gang of Four's' Crimes in Strangling the 'Modern Chinese Language Dictionary' by the Editorial Office of the Language Study Department of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences, and "Draw a Clear Line Between Right and Wrong in Dictionary Work" written by Chen Yuan. The journal's Editorial Department appends an editorial note to these two articles.

This issue also carries four articles on language study. "Some Casual Comments on Syntactics [yu fa 6133 3127] Study" by Lu Chuan-chao concisely discusses methods of studying syntactics. The other three articles are: "On Paronymous Chinese Characters [tung yuan tzu lun 0681 3293 1316 6158]" by Wang Li; "The Structure of the Character 'Of' and the Correct Punctuation of Sentences Containing This Character [ti tzu chieh kou ho pan tuan chu shang 4104 1316 4814 2845 0735 0445 2451 0658 0006]" by Chu Te-hsi; and "A Review and Look Into the Future Study of Languages of Our Country's National Minority People" by Fu Mao-chi and Lo Chi-kuang, which reviews achievements in studying languages of China's national minority people since liberation and offers views and suggestions on future study of those languages.

This issue also carries articles on teaching languages and the simplification of Chinese characters.

PEOPLE'S DAILY REPORTS ON 'SERIOUS' PAPER SHORTAGE

OW111404Y Peking Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[PEOPLE'S DAILY 10 May report: "The Paper Supply for Middle and Primary Schools Must Be Guaranteed"]

[Text] The main reason for the shortage of paper needed for printing textbooks and notebooks for middle and primary schools is the fact that demand outruns supply. Since liberation, China's pulp industry has developed relatively quickly. The total amount of paper produced in 1977 was equivalent to 30 times that of 1949. More than 400 kinds of paper were produced last year. However, because of certain developments on all fronts, quantity, quality and variety still do not meet demand.

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This is because the foundation of the pulp industry is too weak and the pace of development was slowed down due to serious interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four. Too, some paper mills, especially medium and small mills, have not followed the state plan or specifications in the production of paper.

Since the smashing of the gang, production, construction, culture, education, scientific research and news publication have developed vigorously in our country. The need for paper has increased greatly on all fronts. This is another reason for the paper shortage.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY report points out: In the past few years paper waste has been quite prevalent and serious. When the gang of four ran amuck, many books which should have been printed were not printed, while many books which should not have been printed were printed in excessive numbers, thus resulting in great waste. The gang of four have been smashed, but paper waste not eliminated. In recent years many organizations have used public funds to buy books and to subscribe to newspapers in great quantities, and it is quite popular to buy and distribute books to individuals with public funds. This has inappropriately expanded book circulation and used up paper.

The report says: Leading comrades of the central authorities have repeatedly instructed us to solve the problem of paper supply for textbooks and notebooks for students this year. According to instructions from leading comrades of the central authorities, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, the Ministry of Chemical Industry, the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Commerce, the All-China Federation of Supply and Marketing Cooperatives and the State Publication Bureau have jointly formed a team to promote paper production and one to reduce paper consumption waste. These two teams are actively performing their tasks.

To effectively produce paper needed for textbooks and insure distribution of textbooks to all students of middle and primary schools before the beginning of the school year this autumn, the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Education and the State Publication Bureau jointly issued a circular to their subordinate units in early March on paper supply and on the publication and distribution of textbooks for middle and primary schools.

The report says: This year, the state has made paper supply for textbooks and notebooks a priority and has pushed paper production and distribution. Use of paper in other fields must be curtailed proportionally.

Departments concerned are convinced that to guarantee an adequate paper supply for students' textbooks and notebooks and meet needs in other fields, we must attend to both increasing production and practicing economy in the production process and the consumption of paper.

LIBERATION DAILY CALLS FOR PROMOTING PRODUCTION SAFETY

0W111841Y Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Report on LIBERATION DAILY contributing commentator's article: "It Is Imperative To Fight a Good Battle for Production Safety"--date not given]

[Text] The article says: Effectively promoting production safety is needed to increase production. It is an important method for showing concern for the masses.

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To rapidly promote production, it is essential to promote production safety, protect workers from work hazards and create a good working environment and good conditions so the masses will work harder without fear of mishap.

The LIBERATION DAILY contributing commentator's article says: To effectively insure production safety, various departments and enterprises must continuously deepen exposure and criticism of the gang of four, thoroughly eliminate their pernicious influence, end confusion, restore order and enhance their understanding of the importance of production safety. All leaders must resolutely correct the erroneous thinking that promoting production brings concrete achievements while promoting production safety shows only intangible results, and that when hard-pressed for time in production there is little time left for promoting production safety. They must regard promoting production safety as an important political task assigned them by the party and state and as their inalienable duty. They must take a serious attitude toward this duty and fulfill it well.

PEOPLE'S DAILY NOTES MODERNIZATION NEEDS 'HUMAN LADDERS'

PK110830Y Peking PEOPLE'S DAILY in Chinese 7 May 7 p 6 HK

[Article by Huan Chuan-hui [7806 0278 2585] of a certain naval unit: "Speaking of the 'Human Ladder'"]

[Excerpts] Veteran mathematician Comrade Hua Lo-keng [5478 5012 1649] has called for "serving as a human ladder" to enable youths to climb still higher in science. This ideal and spirit are worth praising.

At the beginning of the 20th century and in order to reform black China, Comrade Li ta-chao [2621 1129 6858], a founder of the CCP, once vowed to "use an iron shoulder in bearing the burden of morality" and dedicated his life to this cause.

Comrade Hua Lo-keng is willing serve as a "human ladder." This is because he understands one or two persons cannot realize the four modernizations. He also recognizes the four modernizations cannot be realized in just 1 or 2 years. He knows the realization of the four modernizations depends on hundreds of millions of people, particularly the younger generation.

HUA-TENG 'POWER STRUGGLE' POSES POSSIBILITY OF CIVIL WAR

0111147Y Taipei, 11 May (CNA)--The simmering power struggle between Communist Party Chairman Hua Kuo-feng and "Vice Premier" Teng Hsiao-ping may eventually lead to civil war, according to intelligence reports. Quoting children of ranking communist officials in Shaokuan, northern Kwangtung, one report said the likely spot of armed clash would be central and southern China in case civil war breaks out between the contending factions.

Another report quoted Wei Kuo-ching, "political commissar of the Canton Military Region" and one of Teng's supporters, as telling his subordinates they should continue to purge those within the ruling group who were once accomplices of the "gang of four," a veiled reference to the Hua Kuo-feng faction.

"Sooner or later we will get them," Wei said. Quoting Teng Hsiao-ping, he also assured his men they would settle their account with the "gang of four."

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Children of high-ranking officials undergoing rustication in northern Kwangtung revealed that Teng's strategy is to strengthen the two Kwangs (i.e. Kwangtung and Kwangsi) in order to isolate Hunan, Hua's power base. To counter the move, the Hua camp is trying to solidify its hold in Hunan and Honan.

BRIEFS

STUDY OF SWAMPS--Changchun, 5 May--The study of swamps and marshes in China has been assigned to scientific researchers in an effort to hasten development of the national economy. Swamps cover more than 100,000 square kilometers of China. They are scattered across the great northern wilderness, northwest Szechwan, Tibet's Nachu Prefecture, the greater and lesser Khingan ranges; the Changhpai Mountains, Sinkiang's mountainous areas, the coastal areas north of the Yangtze River, the north China plains, and the Pearl River delta in Kwangtung. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0200 GMT 5 May 78 OW]

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION CIRCULAR--Peking, 6 May--The Ministry of Education recently issued a circular calling on departments concerned and institutions of higher learning to strengthen political and ideological education for the 170,000 students graduating from universities this year. It stresses this political and ideological education should help students deepen their understanding of the ultraright essence of the counterrevolutionary revisionist line of the "gang of four." The circular also urges students, after graduation, to go where they are most needed by the nation and to become politically conscious and professionally competent workers. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0115 GMT 6 May 78 OW]

MATHEMATICIANS IN HANGCHOW--Hangchow, 10 May--A meeting on the approximation theory for functions was recently called at Hangchow, scenic lake city in east China. Among 50 well-known mathematicians and scholars attending the week-long meeting were Professor Cheng Min-te of Peking University, research fellow Ting Hsai-hui of the Institute of Mathematics of the Chinese Academy of Sciences and lecturer Hsien Ting-fan of Hangchow University. The meeting heard 36 academic reports and papers on the approximation theory for functions. One ready by Weng Tsu-yin, 37-year-old middle school teacher who wrote it in his spare time, attracted special interest. The meeting received academic papers from various parts of the country, reporting new results in research into the approximation theory for functions and its wide use in engineering technique. The meeting was sponsored by Peking University, Amoy University, Peking Teachers' University and Hangchow University. [Text] Peking NCNA in English 0740 GMT 10 May 78 OW]

SPECIAL STAMPS--Peking, 5 May--The Chinese Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications is today issuing a set of 10 special stamps with a "galloping horse" design. The stamps draw on "a galloping horse", a masterpiece by the famous painter Hsu Pei-hung (Ju Peon 1895-1953). The ministry also is issuing a special stamp "a group of galloping horses" of 5 yuan denomination. [Peking NCNA in English 0731 GMT 5 May 78 OW]

TOMBS IN YUNNAN, KWANGSI--Peking, 2 May--Three tombs with stone coffin chambers and one tomb with a wooden coffin chamber, all about two millennia old, have been excavated in Yunnan Province. The first three tombs are from the Western Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 24) and the stone coffin chambers were put together with large natural stone slabs. A group of tombs of the Han Dynasty (206 B.C.-A.D. 220) was found in Chaoping County, Kwangsi Chuang Autonomous Region. [Peking NCNA in English 0708 GMT 2 May 78 OW]

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CHEKIANG DAILY MARKS MAO'S '9 MAY NOTE' ANNIVERSARY

OW112339Y Hangechow Chekiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 OMT 9 May 78 CW

[Report on CHEKIANG DAILY Editorial Department's 9 May article: "It Is Imperative To Grasp the Three Great Revolutionary Movements Simultaneously--In Commemoration of the 15th Anniversary of Chairman Mao's Brilliant 9 May Note"]

[Excerpts] The article says: On 9 May 15 years ago, great leader and teacher Chairman Mao wrote a brilliant note on "The Seven Well-Written Documents of Chekiang Province Concerning Cadres' Participation in Physical Labor." In this note he explicitly pointed out: "Class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment are the three great revolutionary movements for building a mighty socialist country. These movements are a sure guarantee that communists will be free from bureaucracy and immune against revisionism and dogmatism, and will forever remain invincible. They are a reliable guarantee that the proletariat will be able to unite with the broad working masses and realize a democratic dictatorship." This instruction by Chairman Mao profoundly reflects the law governing the development of a socialist society, thus greatly developing Marxism-Leninism.

After smashing the gang of four, the wise leader Chairman Hua, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner, called on us to grasp the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. In his government work report to the Fifth NPC and his speech at the National Science Conference, Chairman Hua regards these movements as an important component of the general task for the new period.

The gang of four frenziedly sabotaged the three great revolutionary movements. In so doing, their criminal aim was to do away with proletarian politics, practice bourgeois politics, sabotage the economic base of socialism, subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat, restore capitalism and again reduce our country to a semifeudal and semi-colonial state.

In the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, it is therefore necessary for us to grasp their features as fake leftists but real rightists and to repudiate and discredit their fallacies one by one according to actual conditions. We must tear off all their "leftist" wrappings, distinguish between right and wrong, eliminate chaos and restore order. Only thus can we increase our ability to distinguish between genuine and sham Marxism, conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and resolutely grasp the three great revolutionary movements.

Tachai and Taching, the two red banners raised by Chairman Mao himself, are models in grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. In learning from them, we should really master their experience in grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously. These movements constitute a large classroom. In accordance with Chairman Mao's 9 May note, we must persist in the system of the cadres' participation in collective productive labor and plunge into the heat of the three great revolutionary struggles. We should engage in study while participating in labor and struggle.

In conclusion the CHEKIANG DAILY Editorial Department's article says: Chairman Mao's brilliant 9 May note is a constant beacon guiding our triumphant advance.

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While closely following Chairman Hua on the new Long March, party organizations at various levels throughout the province should unwaveringly implement Chairman Mao's 5 May note, carry through to the end the great struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, vigorously grasp the struggle for production and scientific experimentation and make due contributions to building our country into a powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

NCNA REPORTS ON OPERA REVIVAL IN FUKIEN PROVINCE

OW100852Y Peking NCNA in English 0830 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] Foochow, 10 May (HSINHUA)--A rich variety of local operas have been revived in Fukien Province in east China since the fall of the gang of four. Fukien Province has a population of 23 million people who speak several different dialects. The province once had some 20 forms of local opera and 115 opera troupes. Most forms were suppressed by the gang and theatrical troupes were dissolved. Recently 16 varieties of local operas have been revived.

Among those that can be seen once again are "The Red Bridge", a Minchu Opera showing the efforts of commercial workers to serve the people; and "Chang Kao-chien", a Peilu opera describing the heroic fight of a Fukien boy against a saboteur of a commune's property. These two operas are the results of efforts to use the centuries-old art of opera to reflect the life of the people today. Traditional operas with anti-feudal themes are also in rehearsal.

Worthwhile opera revivals from other provinces are being adapted to Fukien Opera forms. Among adaptations of this kind are the Peking Opera "Driven To Join the Liangshan Rebels", and opera first created in the early forties in Yen-an to hail peasant uprising; the Kun Chu opera "Fifteen Strings of Cash", which praises the style of seeking truth from facts and criticizes subjectivism through a story of two judges in a murder trial.

Chinese opera combines music, drama, singing, dancing and acrobatic feats. It varies in form and in schools of acting. It has a rich repertoire, and is a highly developed art form. Many of the plays are philosophic in content, and are good literature in themselves. Since the opera developed in a feudal society, it inevitably reflected feudalistic ideas. Chairman Mao warmly supported the creation of the Peking Opera "Driven To Join the Liangshan Rebels" in Yen-an, praising it for presenting the people as the makers of history. He pointed out that the opera "restored historical truth and thus a new life was opening up for the old operas."

In the Kuomintang controlled areas before liberation, opera artists suffered political persecution and social discrimination. They led difficult lives, and the art was in a state of decline.

Big efforts have been made since liberation to investigate the art and to uncover lost operas in line with Chairman Mao's principle of letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend. At the same time, numerous successful new operas have been created.

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SHANTUNG SCIENCE CONFERENCE HOLDS PLENARY SESSION

SK112350Y Tsinan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 8 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Shantung Provincial Science Conference held a plenary session on the morning of 7 May. Comrade Kao Chi-yun, Standing Committee member of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee, delivered an important report at the session. Attending the session were responsible comrades of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Li Jih-nai, Hsu Lei-chien, Kao Chi-yun, Lu Tien-chi, Sung Ching-yu, Li Tsau-shao, Lin Ping, Chang Fu-kuei, Wu Kai-chang, Sung I-min, Liu Peng, and Chu Peng-cheng. Sitting on the rostrum were responsible comrades of various departments, committees and offices of the Shantung provincial party and revolutionary committees, heads of various delegations, noted scientists, experts in technical innovation and models in applying scientific methods in farming.

The session was presided over by Comrade Li Jih-nai, secretary of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee.

Comrade Kao Chi-yun dwelt on three issues in his report.

1. March toward scientific and technical modernization and fulfill the great historical task entrusted to us.

Comrade Kao Chi-yun pointed out: Over the past 28 years, socialist revolution and construction has gone through sharp and complicated struggles; the work throughout the province has implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line; and the revolution and construction undertakings have constantly developed. Chairman Mao's revolutionary line was also implemented in scientific and technical work and great achievements were scored. According to incomplete figures, Shantung Province has scored 51 important scientific and technical achievements since the founding of the country. A few of them reached advanced levels at home and abroad, and they have played a great role in developing the national economy in our province.

He pointed out: Over the past 28 years, the scientific and technical undertakings in our province have developed greatly. However, due to the interference and sabotage of Liu Shao-chi, Lin Biao and the gang of four in particular, the scientific and technical undertakings in our province suffered serious losses and lagged far behind advanced levels at home and abroad.

Comrade Kao Chi-yun said: The general task of the new period set forth by the 11th National CCP Congress and the Fifth NPC and the guidelines of the National Science Conference mean precisely that we should make up our mind, remove all difficulties, resolutely push forward the scientific and technical work, narrow and eliminate the gap between the advanced and our levels, realize the four modernizations and build China into a great modern socialist country.

2. The fighting goals and tasks for developing the science and technology in our province.

He said: Over the past year, according to the party Central Committee circular on convening the National Science Conference, the draft of the program outline for developing science and technology throughout the country, the program for developing the national economy in our province and as a result of repeated discussions and revisions, various departments, prefectures, municipalities and provincial level units have initially formulated the draft of the 1978-85 program outline for developing science and technology in our province.

The following are the major fighting goals for developing science and technology in our province during the next 8 years which were set forth by the draft.

A. During the 8 years, our province must greatly develop scientific and technical undertakings, substantially raise scientific and technical standards and actively contribute to rapidly develop industrial and agricultural production and various other undertakings.

B. Quickly develop and expand the working class contingents of scientists and technicians who are both Red and expert. It is necessary to have 50,000 contingents of professional scientists and technicians by 1985 and to generally develop and greatly strengthen the contingents of scientists and technicians of the masses of workers and peasants in order to basically combine field armies, local armed forces and militia on our province's scientific and technical front.

C. Conscientiously strengthen the existing scientific research organs, establish a number of new scientific research organs in accordance with the actual needs and set up the Shantung Provincial Science Academy. It is imperative to form a scientific and technical system which is quite diversified, rationally balanced in terms of one sector to another, and in harmony with the socialist construction in our province. We must also establish a number of modernized base areas for scientific experimentation by 1985.

In accordance with the principle of overall arrangement and putting key points first, the draft of the outline of the 8-year program further gave a prominent position the multi-purpose scientific and technical fields and the new emerging technical fields which affect the situation as a whole, including agriculture, energy sources, electronic computers, laser science, instrumentation, automation and oceanography in order to concentrate forces, score achievements and spur the development of all science and technology along with the national economy.

He pointed out: These seven fields are the key points of our province's scientific and technical research work. Every field should organize concerned forces, adopt unified planning and leadership, persist in division of labor, coordination and vigorous cooperation, and work in a down-to-earth way. Other research work should also be paid great attention to and be done well. It is necessary to grasp well not only the key points but also the whole situation.

He said: This year is an important one in which Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee will achieve great success in grasping the key link of class struggle and bringing about great order across the land within 3 years. It is also the first year in carrying out the 8-year program for developing science and technology.

We must conscientiously make a success of this year's scientific and technical planning work and score greater achievements. Not only should every scientific research project be completed, but there should also be a bumper harvest of the fruits of science and technology reaped this year in order to lay a good foundation for implementing the 8-year program for developing science and technology.

3. Make up our minds to remove all difficulties and win victory in marching toward scientific and technical modernization.

He said: The general task for the new period has now been formulated, the call for marching toward scientific and technical modernization issued, and the plans worked out and the goals defined. The urgent task facing us now is to follow the party's line, principles, policies and methods regarding developing science and technology, strengthen leadership, implement measures, bring into play all positive factors, work hard in a down-to-earth way, remove all difficulties and win a victory in marching toward scientific and technical modernization.

A. Strengthen the administrative organs of science and technology and raise the administrative standard of science and technology.

B. Strengthen the consolidation work of scientific research organs. When strengthening the existing scientific research organs, it is necessary to actively create conditions for gradually establishing new scientific research organs in a down-to-earth way. In order to meet the needs of developing the scientific and technical undertakings in our province, [words indistinct] it is necessary to set up a number of comprehensive scientific research organs as the backbone forces in order to gradually form a local scientific and technical system which is fairly comprehensive in its diversity and basically meets the needs of developing industrial and agricultural production along with various other undertakings in our province.

C. Pay closer attention to implementing the party's policy on intellectuals and bring into full play the enthusiasm for socialism of the scientific and technical personnel.

D. Vigorously train scientific and technical persons.

E. Guarantee time for scientific research work. To guarantee time for scientific research personnel to conduct scientific research work is a basic measure for realizing the goal of catching up with and surpassing the world advanced levels.

F. Do a good practical job in division of labor and coordination of scientific research work.

G. Strengthen scientific and technical information work and actively carry out academic exchange activities. Information work constitutes the general staff, the eyes and ears and the important part of scientific and technical work. It is necessary to gradually adopt advanced techniques to arm the scientific and technical information organs and set up and strengthen the scientific and technical information states of various prefectures and municipalities. Higher educational institutes, vocational institutes, and large, medium and small plants, mines and enterprises should set up scientific and technical information groups.

H. Quickly develop the research, trial production and full production of scientific instruments. Strive to realize the modernization of the mediums of experimentation. The forces for trial and full production of scientific instruments and chemical reagents of our province are very weak. To realize the modernization of the mediums of experimentation, it is imperative to adopt effective measures to accelerate trial and full production of equipment, instruments and chemical reagents. First of all, it is necessary to fully use existing foundations and conditions to expand and rebuild a number of plants which produce scientific instruments and chemical reagents. At the same time, it is necessary to actively create conditions for making plans and establishing a center for producing scientific instruments in our province.

I. Popularize the application of scientific and technical research achievements in a planned and organized way. In the past, some important scientific and technical achievements scored in our province were not popularized or effectively applied. This kind of situation must be quickly improved. From now on, we should appraise, register and control scientific and technical achievements. With regard to outstanding scientific and technical achievements and scientific and technical personnel who have made important contributions, it is necessary to give them various awards.

J. Vigorously do well in popularizing the work of science and culture. He pointed out: Widely popularizing scientific and cultural knowledge among the people throughout the province is an important measure formulated by Chairman Hua to implement the strategic task of raising the scientific and cultural levels of the entire Chinese nation. It is necessary to widely restore and set up part-time schools in rural and urban areas, to run the 21 July and 7 May schools well, to actively conduct education through television, radio and correspondence. It is necessary to constantly hold exhibitions on scientific and technical achievements and industry and agriculture. Efforts should be made to produce and present scientific and technical films and publish scientific and technical books and pictorials in a planned way. Newspapers and radio and television stations should provide special columns and programs regarding science and technology. It is necessary to actively run the propaganda (?organizations) of science and technology well, and to actively create conditions to establish museum and scientific publishing organs and scientific and technical film producing departments.

Special attention should be paid to the scientific and cultural education for young people. It is imperative to cultivate from their childhood the fine habits of being interested in studying and applying science. In short, we should adopt all kinds of methods and try every way to strengthen the work of popularizing science and culture among the people throughout the province, and continuously raise the scientific and cultural levels of the people.

In conclusion, Comrade Kao Chi-yun said: Comrades: A great revolutionary mass movement of science and technology is surging ahead. We should conscientiously study, diligently work, labor hard and contribute our wisdom and strength to build Shantung into a socialist and industrial province and to build our country into a great, powerful socialist state with modern agriculture, industry, national defense and science and technology.

Further Conference Report

SK121023Y Tainan Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 10 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Shantung provincial science conference held group discussions from 7 to 9 May. Representatives conscientiously discussed the important report by Comrade Kao Chi-yun, Standing Committee member of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee and vice chairman of the Shantung Provincial Revolutionary Committee. They unanimously held that Comrade Kao Chi-yun's report embodied the spirit of the National Science Conference, reflected the determination of the Shantung Provincial CCP Committee to march toward scientific and technical modernization and expressed the aspiration of people throughout the province.

The Shantung provincial science conference held a report meeting on 10 May.

BRIEFS

ANHWEI SCIENCE SEMINAR--Hofei, 21 Apr--A seminar on science and technology sponsored by the Anhwei Provincial CCP and revolutionary committees was inaugurated in mid-April. Assoc Prof Yang Chi-ko of the Chinese University of Science and Technology delivered the first lecture on agricultural science and technology. Attending the seminar were more than 500 "veteran students," secretaries and Standing Committee members of the Anhwei Provincial CCP Committee; vice chairmen of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; and leading cadres of provincial departments, committees, offices and bureaus and of institutes of higher education in Hofei. Other lectures will discuss laser science and technology, computer science and technology, energy science and technology, and space science and technology. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0221 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW]

ANHWEI MUNICIPALITY ELECTRICITY SUPPLY--Through joint efforts of relevant units, installation of the 110,000 kilowatt high-tension transmission line between Huaipai Municipality and Tangshan County has been completed 2 months ahead of schedule. The newly installed line is 140-li long and will play an important role in speeding up industrial and agricultural production in Tangshan County. [Hofei Anhwei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 78 HK]

CHEKIANG STONE COAL RESEARCH--Scientific researchers in Chekiang Province have scored achievements in comprehensive utilization of stone coal and prevention of environmental pollution caused by coal. At present the province's power, chemical fertilizer, cotton textile, silk, papermaking, chemical and construction material industries are using stone coal as fuel. In 1977, the province consumed 3 million tons of stone coal to substitute for some 0.8 million tons of regular coal. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0226 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW]

FUKIEN SUGAR PRODUCTION--Foochow, 28 Apr--Output of cane sugar in Fukien Province, a leading Chinese cane producer, hit an all-time high in the sugar-refining year 1977-78, a 26 percent increase compared with the last. All cane-producing areas in the province, old and new, adopted advanced farming methods and strengthened field management, resulting in a good cane harvest. The local refineries have improved their management to raise sugar recovery rate. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0717 GMT 28 Apr 78 OW]

KIANGSI CADRES TRANSPLANT RICE--Nanchang, 30 Apr--Early rice transplanting task is being carried out throughout rural Kiangsi. Leading and office cadres at all levels are working with the people on the forefront to insure timely transplanting. Early rice output accounts for over 60 percent of total provincial grain output. Some 50,000 cadres are taking part in the transplanting task now. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0118 GMT 30 Apr 78 OW]

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KIANGSI FARMLAND RECLAMATION--In 1977, the total output of grain from state cultivation farms throughout Kiangsi increased by 15.5 percent over 1976. The number of farms reaching the National Agricultural Development Plan target for per-mou yield has increased from 54 in 1976 to 95. Total output of oil-bearing crops increased by 59.8 percent over 1976. The number of pigs raised in 1977 increased by 15.9 percent over 1976. The diversified economy also registered large increases. The number of farms making a profit increased from 47 in 1976 to 59 in 1977. A number of advanced typical examples in learning from Tachai also emerged. [Nanchang Kiangsi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 78 HK]

KIANGSU CUTTING TOOL DEMONSTRATION--An unprecedented demonstration of advanced cutting equipment of Kiangsu Province was held in Nanking on 19 April. Jointly sponsored by the provincial Economic Committee, the provincial Committee on Scientific and Technological Development, the provincial Trade Union Council and the provincial Machinery Industry Bureau, the demonstration meeting called on workers of the cutting tool industry to study how to manufacture, use and popularize advanced cutting equipment. During the demonstration, hundreds of workers from all parts of the province worked skillfully with their machine tools to demonstrate their skills. Cutting equipment innovators from Shanghai, Hunan, Szechwan, Shantung, Chekiang, Kiangsu and Fukien also demonstrated their skills at the meeting, which was also attended by responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Apr 78 OW]

KIANGSU GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY--The Kiangsu Provincial Geographic Society was reactivated on 17 April when it held a meeting attended by more than 70 people including administrative personnel and members of the society and comrades concerned from Nanking University, Nanking Normal College and some middle schools in Nanking Municipality. Speaking at the meeting were Prof (Yen Lei-o), chairman of the society's Administrative Council and head of the Geography Department of Nanking University, and (Chi Yen-nien), the society's secretary general and deputy director of the provincial Geographic Research Institute. [Nanking Kiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 20 Apr 78 OW]

SHANGHAI TV UNIVERSITY--Shanghai, 2 Apr--Over 11,000 Shanghai people will be studying through television, with the reopening of the Shanghai TV University today. The school started in 1960, but was suspended due to interference by Lin Biao and the gang of four. The Shanghai TV University offers five courses--medicine, mathematics, physics, chemistry and Chinese literature. The term of schooling is from 3 to 4 years. Lectures will be given by teachers of the Shanghai Teachers College, Fudan University, Shanghai's No 1 Medical College, in addition to middle school teachers with rich experience. [Peking NCNA in English 1235 GMT 24 Apr 78 OW] A grand opening ceremony for the Shanghai TV University was held at the Shanghai Television Station on 24 April. Yang Kai, vice chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Revolutionary Committee, spoke at the ceremony. [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 25 Apr 78 OW]

SHANTUNG SURVEYING-MAPPING--The No 9 operation group of the second surveying and mapping team of the Shantung Surveying and Mapping Bureau has overfulfilled by 226.5 percent its state-assigned task of surveying oil bearing areas. Beginning this year, this group conducted its surveying work on the Luhsi plain and prefulfilled by 2 months its task for the first 6 months. [Tsinar Shantung Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 4 May 78 SK]

HONAN DAILY COMMENTATOR STRESSES FIGHTING DROUGHT

HK111437Y Chengchow Honan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 78 HK

[Excerpts of HONAN DAILY commentator's article: "Continue To Wage Struggle Against Drought"--date not given]

[Summary] "Recently drought has continued to develop in Honan. Although antidrought work in most of the province has achieved very high success, the leadership in a few counties and communes has not attached sufficient importance to this work or grasped it effectively. Action there is slow. Hence, places which have done well in fighting drought must make still greater efforts and must absolutely not relax. Units which have not grasped antidrought work effectively must strengthen leadership, concentrate forces and go all out."

Wheat has now been growing for over 200 days and has passed through all the difficult stages. After another 20 days harvest can begin. "How well final-stage tending is done in the next 20 days or so is of prime importance in deciding whether production will be higher or lower than last year. We must now do everything possible to irrigate wheat once more to enable it to withstand the hot wind and [words indistinct]. This irrigation will also greatly benefit the early sowing of late autumn crops. As far as spring sowing is concerned, time now presses hard. The season will not wait for man. If there is further delay, the whole year's agricultural production will be affected. We must again irrigate crops already sown to insure a full and sturdy crop and lay the foundation for a bumper autumn harvest."

The article says: "The longer drought lasts, the less water we have, the greater our difficulties and the more arduous our tasks. There is only one method to use that is, to learn the [words indistinct] of the people of Tachai. Leading cadres at all levels must get to the frontline to launch the masses and fight a people's war against drought, working in the light of local conditions and combining foreign and indigenous methods."

CHANGSHA RAILWAY SUBBUREAU PUBLICIZES GENERAL TASK

HK091417Y Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 78 HK

[Summary] Party organizations at all levels of the Changsha Railway Subbureau have vigorously propagated the general task for the new period and led staff, workers and masses to conduct the movement to learn from Taching. They have trained backbone elements and compiled and printed materials to propagate the general task. They have held: "To accomplish the general task for the new period and realize the four modernizations, it is essential to conduct the movement to learn from Taching in industry. We must do our current work well step by step."

Red banner units of the subbureau, including the Changning locomotive station, the Yuehyang locomotive depot, the Shuchou material plant, the Changsha locomotive depot, the Changsha North Station and the Changsha South Station, have mobilized the masses to expose contradictions and discover shortcomings in enterprise management, transport and logistics work. They have formulated measures for improvement.

The Chuchou North Station is a "big pivotal station" south of the Yangtze River. Its tasks are arduous. Nearly 100 trains pass through it daily. "In the past, production safety was a weak link."

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Two principal responsible comrades of the railway subbureau party committee went to this station several times to carry out penetrating investigations. They implemented production safety measures along with the workers and greatly improved the production safety situation.

Since the holding of the Fifth NPC, 2,500 cadres of the subbureau have worked hard along with the workers on the frontline of transport.

HUPEH HOLDS CONFERENCE ON LITERATURE-ART CREATION

HK120657Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] The Propaganda Department of the provincial CCP Committee recently held a provincial conference on literature and art creation. Over 300 people attended the conference, including professional and amateur writers and leading cadres responsible for literature and art creation in this province.

Attending the conference were Chen Pi-hsien, second secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and first vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee; (Wang Chun), deputy secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Chiao Te-hsiu, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CCP Committee and director of the Propaganda Department; and other responsible comrades.

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien delivered an important speech at the conference. He stressed: Amid our excellent situation, we must make this province's literature and art prosper still more and serve the general task for the new period in a still better way. He said the gang of four, being false leftists but genuine rightists, had spread many fallacies concerning literature and art creation. Their pernicious influence is deep and extensive. Many comrades in literature and art circles still have unforgotten fears.

He also pointed out: We must conscientiously implement the party's policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend, strengthen the dominant position of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought in the ideological and cultural fields and promote the prosperity and development of socialist literature and art creation.

Referring to the strengthening of party leadership over literature and art work, Comrade Chen Pi-hsien said: We hope party committees at all levels will attach importance to literature and art work and do a good job of grasping creation. They must place literature and art creation on their agendas. At present party committees at all levels must specifically pay attention to implementing the party's various policies concerning literature and art. They must first correctly assess intellectuals. Of course, in relying on intellectuals, there is the issue of uniting with and reforming them.

Comrade Chen Pi-hsien stressed: Our literature and art workers must respond to Chairman Hua's call to study again and again and unite again and again.

Comrades who attended the conference are determined to work hard, quickly promote work, create more good literature and art works and use literature and art to serve the general task for the new period in a still better way.

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HUPEH DAILY Editorial

HK120710Y Wuhan Hupeh Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 11 May 78 HK

[HUPEH DAILY 11 May editorial: "Strengthen Party Leadership and Make Literature and Art Creation Prosper"]

[Excerpts] To make socialist literature and art creation prosper, we must take class struggle as the key link, continue to deeply expose and criticize the gang of four, thoroughly smash the spiritual shackles the gang imposed on literature and art workers, overcome various ideological fears and thoroughly emancipate creative thinking. We must persistently implement the party's policy of letting a hundred flowers bloom and a hundred schools of thought contend. On the premise of upholding the six political criteria formulated by Chairman Mao, all kinds of artistic patterns, trends and styles can develop freely and all kinds of artistic views can freely contend.

At present party committees at all levels must specifically pay attention to policies concerning literature and art work, rely on intellectuals and make full use of them. Party committees at all levels must make full use of veteran writers and artists, encourage them to foster and train new-born forces and to impart their creative experiences to young people, and encourage them to train more talented people for the revolution and to strive to overcome the difficult period in literature and art ranks caused by the gang of four's interference and sabotage.

We must specifically do a good job of grasping major creation items to greet the 30th anniversary of founding of the PRC. We must adopt effective measures to successfully fulfill the provincial literature and art creation plan.

KWANGTUNG CORRECTS ERRORS IN INDISCRIMINATE MANPOWER USE

HK111450Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 11 May 78 HK

[Excerpts] In connection with reality, the Tatung Commune CCP Committee of Tunchang County has mobilized cadres, commune members and masses to expose and criticize the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line of being false leftists and real rightists and to adopt effective measures to resolutely correct the errors of transferring the production teams' manpower, materials and financial resources without compensation. As a result the problem of production teams shouldering excessive burdens has been initially solved. In past years the common practice of indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower was serious in Tatung commune. According to an estimate, from 1974 to 1977 commune and production brigades transferred 718 people from teams throughout the year, accounting for 19.1 percent of the commune's total manpower.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, the commune CCP Committee has paid attention to the evil wind of indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower. With the help of county work teams engaged in line education, it has studied the 16 regulations of the provincial CCP Committee on reducing the burdens of production teams, restudied the 60 articles regarding the system of "three-level ownership, with the production team as the basis," gone deep into reality to conduct research and investigations, and concretely analyzed and summed up the experiences and lessons of the production teams in economic development and of the commune in agricultural production development. In the past because of arbitrarily sharing and transferring the production teams' manpower and funds, commune members' labor achievements were misappropriated.

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As a result some production teams which had accumulations every year had to rely on loans for carrying out production, distribution for commune members was not carried out and their activism in production was seriously hurt. In the past agricultural production in the commune declined every year and various industrial crops decreased by nearly 50 percent compared with the period before the Cultural Revolution. In 1977 commune members' distribution was lower than the 1971 level.

Facts show that only by thoroughly exposing and criticizing the gang of four's counter-revolutionary revisionist line of being false leftists and real rightists, by reestablishing order and by correcting the evil wind of indiscriminate requisitioning can the activism of the masses be mobilized and agricultural production rapidly promoted. Therefore, the commune CCP Committee has decided to carry out criticism and correction simultaneously in the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four and to resolutely overcome the error of indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower.

To resolutely stop the evil wind of indiscriminate requisitioning of manpower, the commune CCP Committee has put forward three regulations:

1. In the future commune and production brigades are not allowed to arbitrarily transfer manpower, funds or the materials of production teams on any pretext. Production teams have the right to refuse such requests and to report it to the supervision department of the higher level CCP Committee. Necessary disciplinary action will be taken against those violating regulations.
2. If commune and production brigades need to transfer the manpower of production teams to work in farmland capital construction, such transfers must be discussed and approved by a meeting of representatives of commune members. The policy of "voluntariness and mutual benefit" must be implemented in regard to the manpower transferred.
3. When the manpower of production teams has been increased, commune and brigade-run enterprises and farms can transfer more manpower, but not too much and in accordance with the regulation contained in the 60 articles on the ratio of manpower that commune and production brigades can transfer.

KWANGTUNG'S CHUNGSHAN UNIVERSITY CRITICIZES HISTORIAN

HK111458X Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 11 May 78 HK

[Text] In a recent meeting to expose and criticize the gang of four, teachers, students, staff and workers of Chungshan University, in connection with actual conditions in the school, exposed and criticized the allusive historical studies of "making the past serve the gang" of a certain professor of our school, seriously eliminated their pernicious influence and were determined to further do a good job in the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four. Teachers, students, staff and workers knew about the criminal activities of this certain professor in selling himself to the gang of four and in pushing the allusive historical studies of "making the past serve the gang" in a big way. Since the beginning of the second campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, teachers, students, staff and workers put up big-character posters and strongly demanded, in connection with the reality of the school, exposure and criticism of that professor's criminal activities. Since the beginning of the third campaign, they held many forums and compiled and wrote articles to expose and criticize that professor in order to distinguish between right and wrong in line and to eliminate his pernicious influence. At a meeting of all the school's teachers, students, staff and workers on exposing and criticizing the gang of four, five comrades gave oral and written criticism speeches.

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The comrades listed facts to expose and criticize the speeches and deeds of that professor who, since 1974 and blinded by greed, sold his soul, arbitrarily distorted Marxism and history, changed his original academic viewpoints and, in order to flatter the gang of four, pushed the allusive historical studies of "making the past serve the gang" in a big way in order to serve the gang of four's conspiracy to usurp party and state power. The comrades mainly criticized four problems:

The professor combined the big and influential families of the Nan and Pei [southern and northern], Sui and Tang dynasties with the remnant of feudalism and then extended the struggle between restoration and antirestoration to over 1,000 years, longer than that of Liang Hsiao and Lo Ssu-ting, who extended the struggle between restoration and anti-restoration to 500 years. He also replaced class struggle with the historical struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and carried their struggle through the past to the present and inside the party. In a speech in June 1976, he raised a new point of argument for the gang of four: "We can obviously describe Confucianism and Legalism and make a distinction between them in just a few words, i.e., Legalism paid more attention to the present than to the past and Confucianism paid more attention to the past than the present." He not only wanted to put his allusive historical studies of "making the past serve the gang" into the book, "A Concise History of Chinese Philosophy, Revised Edition," which he edited, but also wanted to take it as the principle in editing "General Chinese History." He said he wanted to create a typical example for historical studies. However, he failed to complete his editing because of the fall of the gang of four. In his 1976 speech he wantonly attacked Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and allusively attacked our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou.

Teachers, students, staff and workers of Chungshan University pointed out in their criticism speeches: The speeches and deeds of that professor are not purely academic problems. His vulnerable points were in slandering the large number of veteran revolutionary cadres who adhered to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line as followers of Confucianism and in pointing the vicious spearhead at our esteemed and beloved Premier Chou and Vice Chairman Teng Hsiao-ping and at Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

A responsible comrade of the CCP Committee of Chungshan University pointed out in conclusion: The allusive historical studies of "making the past serve the gang" advocated by that professor has a wide and pernicious influence. In the third campaign of exposing and criticizing the gang of four, teachers, students, staff and workers must further distinguish between right and wrong in line, reestablish order, eliminate its pernicious influence and strive to fulfill the general task of the new period.

KWANGTUNG ACADEMIC JOURNAL RESUMES PUBLICATION

HK111430Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 11 May 78 HK

[Excerpt] The bimonthly magazine HSUEH SHU YEN CHIU [1331 5890 4282 4496], published by the associations of the Kwangtung Provincial Association of Social Sciences, resumed publication recently and will be in circulation this month. HSUEH SHU YEN CHIU is a comprehensive social sciences academic theoretical publication. Its task is to wholly and correctly publicize Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and, with the guidance of this thought, strive to reflect the achievements scored by Kwangtung's philosophy and social science circles.

Based on the principle of "letting a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend" and on the premiss of adhering to the six political criteria, HSUEH SHU YEN CHIU will advocate free discussion on academic issues from different schools and different viewpoints in order to promote the development of socialist academic theories.

The Journal adheres to the orientation of criticizing revisionism and capitalism and to the principle of "making the past serve the present and things foreign serve China" and advocates choosing Chinese and foreign cultural heritages critically. The first issue will mainly expose and criticize the reactionary nature of the gang of four in being false leftists and genuine rightists from the aspects of philosophy, political economy, scientific socialism, history, education and literature and art theory, and in connection with the reality of Kwangtung, expose and criticize the ugly performance of a certain professor, famous for his research on the history of Chinese philosophy, who pushed his allusive historical studies to serve the gang of four.

KWANGTUNG COUNTY SHOWS CONCERN FOR COMMUNE OFFICE CADRES

HK090529Y Canton Kwangtung Provincial Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 8 May 78 HK

[Excerpt] The Yangchiang County CCP Committee has shown concern for the cadres of commune organs in their politics, thinking, work and daily lives and has therefore mobilized their activism. Yangchiang County has good natural conditions, plenty of farmland and long coastlines favorable for developing agricultural production. However, agricultural development in Yangchiang County was slow in the past. According to an estimate in 1977, grain output had only increased by 17 percent compared with 1970. The main reason was that, due to interference and sabotage by Lin Biao and the gang of four, line, policy and work style were confused. There were also other reasons, i.e., the activism of the cadres of commune organs had not been fully mobilized. They had worries concerning their work. They did not like farming, etc. The reason the cadres of commune organs worried over their work was mainly because the county CCP Committee had shown little concern for their politics, thinking, work and daily lives. They had nothing to do with all the meetings and study classes in the county and had little opportunity to read and listen to documents or materials. Furthermore, their practical difficulties were not solved well in a timely way.

To deal with these problems, the county CCP Committee has advanced the following measures:

1. We must show concern for the cadres of commune organs in their politics and help them raise their ideological level, such as running the county party school well. We must improve the past situation in which the party school did not accept ordinary commune cadres, select commune cadres to study in party schools by groups and by stages and provide them with documents and materials for studying.
2. Ordinary commune cadres should be allowed to participate in the meetings of three-level cadres organized by the county. When commune cadres go down to the worksites of production brigades, they must, as in the 1950's, help the brigade party branch manage the work at points. When the leadership goes down, he must listen more to the opinions of these comrades. The tendency to listen only to reports from the leadership of communes and brigade party branch secretaries must be overcome.
3. We must cite the good deeds of the advanced commune cadres and give them substantial spiritual and material encouragement. We should also promote those worthy of promotion.
4. We must take care of their daily lives. On the premise of not violating upper level regulations, we must do our best to give them a break in seeking medical treatment. For family members of cadres with difficulties in their daily lives in the countryside, we must treat them as we do local commune members and give them an equal share of relief funds.

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Commune cadres have the right to enjoy their public holidays. They can make arrangements to spend their holidays in a concentrated way. For those cadres far from home, the Organization Department must conduct investigations in order to understand the situation and make adjustments to transfer them to nearby communes, if conditions permit.

5. We must seriously implement the policies. The Organization Department must carry out serious checks and rehabilitate their jobs, withdraw punishments or promote those who have performed well.

HAINAN COUNTY ABOLISHES 'INDIGENOUS POLICIES'

HK101129Y Haikow Hainan Island Regional Service in Mandarin 0430 GMT 7 May 78 HK

[Summary] After publication of Fifth NPC documents, leadership members of the Tingan County CCP Committee immediately conducted serious study and discussion so as to enable everyone to clearly understand the new period and the general task and to spontaneously grasp studying publicizing and implementing the spirit of the Fifth NPC as a major issue."

The committee held a broadcast rally and a broadcast forum on the specific topic of the general task of the new period. Communes and brigades adopted various methods to publicize this task. Responsible comrades of the committee have composed teaching materials for the cadres and masses. Units have held study courses for leadership cadres and theoretical backbone elements. The committee has integrated studying and publicizing the general task of the new period with exposing and criticizing the gang of four and with implementing the party's various rural economic policies.

"In the past due to interference by the gang of four, this county paid no attention to implementing the party's rural economic policy and even formulated some indigenous policies, hurting the masses' activism. Through studying Chairman Hua's government work report, leadership members of the county CCP Committee have recognized the great significance of implementing policies.

"In accordance with the fundamental spirit of implementing the 60 articles, it was decided to abolish the indigenous policies formulated by the county CCP Committee. In 1975, the county stipulated that to build a chemical fertilizer plant, all units and commune members were to pay 1 yuan [as heard] for the plant without compensation for each catty of sugarcane they sold. In addition the county CCP Committee also stipulated that each production team had to contribute 300 to 500 yuan according to the size of the team. Now that the county CCP Committee has abolished this indigenous policy, the county chemical fertilizer plant must reimburse the units and commune members at regular intervals. Money contributed by the production teams without compensation will be considered as compensating investment to also be reimbursed by the chemical fertilizer plant at regular intervals. In the meantime county and production brigades must not use more than 15 percent of the manpower of production teams in order to insure teams sufficient manpower for the frontline of agricultural production. Any manpower exceeding this percentage must be returned to the teams before the busy summer harvest season."

The county CCP Committee strictly controls nonproductive use of labor and expenditures. In accordance with the decision of the county CCP Committee, units have now taken positive measures to gradually implement the party's various rural economic policies.

"Since conclusion of the Fifth NPC, the county has built and repaired 19 medium and small reservoirs so as to try in every way possible to prepare for the use of water in the mid- and late-rice seasons. Field tending of early rice, spring planting and preparations of manure for mid-season crops are also being stepped up. The cadres and masses are resolved to reap a bumper harvest this year and to make new contributions to the revolution.

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SZECHWAN, YUNNAN ANTIDROUGHT MEASURES DESCRIBED

OW111304Y Peking NCNA in English 1226 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 11 May (HSINHUA)--Peasants in Szechwan and neighbouring Yunnan Province are fighting stubbornly against a worsening drought.

Szechwan, the biggest agricultural province in southwest China, has been dry ever since last year's autumn harvest. In the 50 affected countries, which account for less than one-third of the total in the province, all available, able-bodied people are building irrigations works, carrying water to the fields or rush planting, with old people and children helping out on the side. The biggest daily attendance has reached 11 million, in addition to 200,000 cadres.

Summer crops on 70 percent of the affected 1.26 million hectares promise a good harvest, thanks to timely watering. Most of the 1.06 million hectares set aside for autumn crops has been sown.

This year's spring drought, which hit many parts of the country, has been growing since April. The valleys of the Yellow and Hual rivers are the hardest hit, and some parts of southwest China are also stricken.

The Szechwan provincial party committee began to prepare for a possible dry spring before the fight against last autumn's drought ended. Small, fast-yielding irrigation works were built during the winter farmland capital construction campaign that ensued. Many areas began to fill reservoirs earlier than usual, or dug wells and dammed streams, bringing a further 230,000 hectares of land under irrigation. Those fields without reliable irrigation were planted to dryland crops instead of the usual paddy rice. In many cases, young peasants carried water to the thirsting crops by shoulder pole.

In multi-national Yunnan, drought began to show in early April and had persisted over the last month. Most rivers have sunk low, a problem compounded by a general drop in the underground water table. The province has taken emergency steps to use all available water resources.

The Chuhsiung Yi nationality Autonomous Chou has built sprinkler systems that cover an additional 2,600 hectares. Chaotung and Lutien counties have sown maize to 5,000 hectares with water carried to the fields and used sparingly--just enough to wet each seeded spot.

Leading cadres at various levels are down working in the countryside, while city people also lend a hand. By mid-April, the amount of chemical fertilizer reaching production teams was 139 percent more than in the corresponding period last year.

BRIEFS

KWEIYANG STEEL TUBES--The Kweiyang iron and steel plant has successfully made a trial production of seamless steel tubes and begun mass production. On 1 May, Su Kang, secretary of the Kweichow Provincial CCP Committee, and Sung Hsiao-peng, vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, went to the plant to congratulate them on their success. By the end of April the plant had produced some 20 tons of seamless steel tubes. [Kweiyang Kweichow Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 2 May 78 HK]

YUNNAN CLEANUP ACTIVITIES--A total of 550,000 people in Kunming have been mobilized to tidy up the municipality. On 29 April, responsible comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees Li Chi-ming, Chao Tseng-i, (Li Yuan), Tao Kuo-tung, Chang Yun and others participated in clean up activities. [Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Apr 78 HK]

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RURAL HOPEI FIGHTS DROUGHT TO INSURE SPRING SOWING

OW112119Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1410 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Shihchiachuang, 11 May--Great efforts are being made throughout rural Hopei to resist drought and insure timely spring sowing for a bumper wheat harvest this summer.

Since the beginning of spring Hopei Province has had very little rain. Especially since April, there have been frequent high winds and continuously high temperatures, resulting in a serious drought. In many areas reservoirs and rivers are dry and wheat growth and timely spring sowing have been directly threatened. To deal with this protracted drought the Hopei provincial party committee has led the people to vigorously resist the drought, insure spring sowing and protect summer crops. Except for more than 4 million mou of upland wheat, the province's 42 million mou of wheat have been watered. More than half of the wheat has been watered twice and one-third has been watered three times. Wheat is now growing well. Cotton sowing has been completed on 97 percent of the province's 8.5 million mou of farmland. Some 14 million mou of corn, sorghum and millet have been sown, representing 40 percent of planned acreage.

Leading cadres at all levels in the province are now leading office cadres in going to fields or wells with the masses to combat the drought and to help solve problems in spring farming. Major responsible comrades of the provincial party committee went to Hantan, Tangshan, Langfang and Tsangchou prefectures to take part in productive labor and guide the antidrought struggle. Departments, bureaus, commissions and offices concerned under the provincial party and revolutionary committees have organized nine work teams, each led by a unit chief, to go to various localities and help solve problems in resisting the drought. Since spring began, the province has sent about 100,000 cadres to the forefront of the antidrought struggle to propagate the Fifth NPC guidelines, implement the party's various rural economic policies, water the wheat fields and help the masses sow wheat.

In the antidrought struggle all localities have tried to find and use underground water while making full use of existing irrigation projects. Tsangchou Prefecture has energetically developed "sets of machine-operated wells" and "seep-proof ridges." Combining the flow of water from deep, medium and shallow machine-operated wells results in a single rapid and large flow of water. The seep-proof ridges are made of plastic sheets, clay and grass and can save water. These experiences have been spread throughout the province. Tangshan Prefecture has done a good job in managing and maintaining its existing irrigation projects while paying attention to building auxiliary irrigation facilities and tapping latent potentials, thus effectively insuring success in the current antidrought struggle.

YU TAI-CHUNG MEETS SINKIANG INDUSTRIAL DELEGATION IN HUHEHOT

OW102116Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 78 OW

[Text] At the invitation of the Inner Mongolia party and revolutionary committees, a Sinkiang regional delegation arrived in Huhehot on 10 May to attend our region's conference on learning from Taching in industry. Since the smashing of the gang of four, people of all nationalities in Sinkiang and in our region, after joint consultations, have actively responded to our wise leader Chairman Hua's great call to emulate one another by launching a socialist emulation drive between the two regions. Over the past year, by learning from each other's strong points, exchanging experiences and cooperating closely, the two regions have made great achievements in the revolutionary emulation drive.

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Since the publication of Chairman Hua's recent brilliant inscription for the cause of national unity--"People of all nationalities throughout the country, unite and strive to build our motherland into a modern, powerful socialist country!"--people of all nationalities in the two regions have further promoted the socialist revolutionary emulation drive and have strengthened unity and friendship. As a result, socialist revolution and construction have advanced.

In coming to our region to attend the conference on learning from Taching, the Sinkiang delegation brings valuable experiences gained in the three great revolutionary movements.

When the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Region's delegation headed by Comrade Kao Yen-hsien, deputy director of the Industrial and Communications Office of the Sinkiang Regional Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade (A-ko-mai-ti), deputy secretary of the Sinkiang Regional Metallurgical Bureau's party group arrived in Huhehot, it was met at the railway station by responsible comrades concerned from the Inner Mongolia Revolutionary Committee. On the morning of 10 May, Yu Tai-chung, first secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the Inner Mongolia regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee; and other responsible persons, including Wu En, Chang Peng-tu and Chiang Hsi, vice chairmen of the Inner Mongolia Regional Revolutionary Committee, met all members of the Sinkiang delegation and warmly welcomed their arrival from afar to attend our region's conference on learning from Taching.

At the plenum of our region's conference on learning from Taching, Kao Yen-hsien, head of the Sinkiang delegation, read a message of greetings to the conference from the Sinkiang regional party committee. Representatives at the conference expressed their gratitude for the message with a thunderous ovation.

INNER MONGOLIA HOLDS MEETING TO STUDY SCIENCE GUIDELINES

OW102115Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 6 May, the Inner Mongolia Regional CCP Committee held a meeting at the regional stadium to study the guidelines issued at the National Science Conference. Attending the meeting were leading comrades of party, government and military organizations in Inner Mongolia; leading members of the Inner Mongolia CPPCC; leading comrades of the Huhehot municipal party and revolutionary committees; leading members of various regional organizations, departments, offices, committees and bureaus, colleges, and scientific research units; and office cadres, scientific and technical personnel, medical workers, teachers and workers--over 3,000 people altogether.

Comrade Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, presided over the meeting. Yu Pei-chen, deputy secretary of the leading party members' group and vice chairman of the regional Science Committee, delivered a report on studying the important speeches of Chairman Hua and Vice Chairman Teng. In his report Comrade Yu Pei-chen made the following proposals for implementing the National Science Conference guidelines:

1. Make a conscientious effort to study and implement the National Science Conference guidelines while propagating the new period's general task; properly resolve questions regarding ideology and political line and clarify those rights and wrongs in ideology, political line and theory confused by the gang of four.

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2. Proceed from the actual situation in Inner Mongolia, draw up an appropriate plan for scientific and technological development in Inner Mongolia and continue to perfect this plan while implementing it.
3. Strengthen reorganization of scientific research organizations by first solving the problems of their leading groups.
4. Continue to implement party policies on intellectuals in order to give full play to the enthusiasm of the scientists and technicians.
5. Effectively strengthen party leadership over scientific and technological work.

Comrade Chih Pi-ching, second secretary of the regional party committee and vice chairman of the regional Revolutionary Committee, addressed the meeting. He stressed that grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously--a requirement put forward by wise leader Chairman Hua--was an idea long held by Chairman Mao. He said: Scientific experimentation cannot be replaced by class struggle or the struggle for production. We must continue to eliminate the confusion created by the gang of four, restore order, clarify right and wrong in the political line, raise our understanding and persist in grasping the three great revolutionary movements simultaneously.

Comrade Chih Pi-ching urged party committees at all levels to effectively strengthen leadership over scientific and technological work and insure progress is achieved in study. He also urged them to strengthen their leadership over implementation of party policies on intellectuals, consolidation and establishment of scientific research organizations and planning for scientific research and logistics support. He said: Leaders at all levels must foster the party's fine tradition of seeking truth from facts, strengthen investigation and study, emphasize practical results and enhance scientific and technological development. He said without progress in scientific research, there will be no great leap forward.

He also urged leaders at all levels to take the initiative in studying science so that after 2 to 3 years, they can be professionals familiar with work in their own departments.

Comrade Chih Pi-ching finally urged all party members, cadres and scientific and technological workers to take the lead in properly studying and propagating the National Science Conference guidelines. He urged them to work hard and in a down-to-earth manner and to be determined to achieve new scientific and technological results.

HUHEHOT VIOLATIONS OF FINANCIAL REGULATIONS ASSAILED

OW111045Y Huhehot Inner Mongolia Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 7 May 78 OW

[Excerpts] Since November last year the Huhehot Municipal CCP Committee, aided by departments concerned in Inner Mongolia, has carried out a city-wide general investigation to see how financial and economic regulations have been observed. It has found that the Material Supply Station of the Huhehot Machinery Bureau, the Textile Department in Huhehot, (Tungfeng) district and the agricultural and pastoral departments in Huhehot's urban and suburban areas have seriously violated financial and economic regulations.

The Material Supply Station of the Huhehot Machinery Bureau is a unit staffed by only 21 persons. Since its establishment in 1973, (Kuan Hung-sheng), the person responsible for the station, and other people illegally budgeted a sum of 339,000 yuan for non-productive construction projects. This far exceeded the original budget. They also unscrupulously purchased safety equipment, averaging as much as 219 yuan per person, or more than 400 percent above the standard. They liberally gave away what belonged to the state, hosted parties, gave gifts and squandered money. In 4 years, they hosted 84 parties, spending more than 2,600 yuan for parties and gifts.

They have also resorted to fraud and other illegal means to purchase state materials. From August 1975 to September 1977, they illegally purchased materials worth more than 33,000 yuan. To assure their own comfort and show off, they spent money needlessly. Dormitories, not included in the budget, were built with heated earthen beds, heaters, built-in closets, cupboards, shelves and other things, whereas construction of urgently needed machinery warehouses that had been included in the budget was delayed 3 years. Now only the (?foundations) of the warehouses have been constructed. This has had very serious consequences.

The 11 public enterprises subordinate to the Huhehot Textile Department, under the pernicious influence of the gang of four, have been found guilty of privately dividing products among themselves after lowering the prices of those products. From January 1976 to September 1977, these enterprises illegally lowered the prices of and then privately divided among themselves, 32 different products worth 630,000 yuan, causing the state a loss of 246,000 yuan.

These plants divided what they produced and exchanged their products for others. They produced both (?regular) and specially ordered products; they divided both daily necessities and luxuries; and they divided products ranging in value from a few to several hundred yuan. The more they divided, the more audacious they became. Finally, they simply ignored party discipline and state law.

The (Tungfeng) District resorted to issuing false reports and accounts to acquire funds for nonbudgeted construction. Over the past several years they have spent more than 600,000 yuan for office construction. To accumulate funds for nonbudgeted construction, they went so far as to embezzle the budget for students' tuition and miscellaneous expenses and to withhold subsidies for students.

Certain agricultural and pastoral units in urban and suburban Huhehot, in order to build nonbudgeted projects, embezzled materials for agricultural production from the special budget to combat drought, prevent floods, build water conservancy projects and farm machinery. Since 1975 they have spent more than 577,000 yuan--which were to be used to support agricultural production--for nonbudgeted construction of more than 6,500 square meters of office buildings and dormitories. Moreover, they used manpower and vehicles in rural areas to serve their offices, thus seriously undermining the movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture.

To repel the class enemies' offensives in the economic sphere, eliminate unhealthy bourgeois tendencies, criticize and end lawbreaking, and restore and advance the party's fine traditions and work style, the Huhehot Municipal CCP Committee informed the whole municipality of the violations of financial and economic regulations committed by these units. It also held a meeting for leading cadres in Huhehot to hear examination reports by leading members of bureaus and departments to which these units belong. Those who violated financial and economic regulations had strict punishments meted out to them at the meeting. (Kuan Hung-sheng), the person responsible for the supply and marketing section of the Machinery Bureau and of the material supply station, was dismissed from all posts and will be subjected to examination by the party for 2 years.

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Some leaders of the municipal Machinery Bureau, Textile Bureau and the agricultural and pastoral departments have been given serious warnings, while others have been subject to disciplinary actions by the party.

PEKING HOLDS SPRING THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

OW120739Y Peking NCNA in English 0703 GMT 12 May 78 OW

[Text] Peking, 12 May (HSINHUA) --Peking workers dramatized their efforts for socialist modernization and showed their artistic talents at a 5-day theatrical festival which just ended.

Sponsored by the Peking Trade Union Council, the festival was staged under the general heading, "Springtime for Peking workers". The 90 items performed included music, dances, Peking operas, acrobatics and chui (vernacular ballad singing and story telling), selected from among popular creations by workers on themes from their own life and labours.

Among the performers were steel workers, locomotive drivers, lathe turners, shop assistants and cooks, distinguished for their contributions to socialist construction.

The amateur theatrical group of the Capital Iron and Steel Company put on a dance interpretation of Chairman Hua's spring festival inspection of their plant and the workers' response with redoubled efforts for the four modernizations. They made all their first quarter production quotas five days ahead of schedule, hitting an all-time high.

The audience responded warmly to "For Better Quality", a short play written by a young grinding machine operator. It showed how a production group exposed flaws in their products and worked hard to eliminate the flaws during a factory-wide emulation campaign.

Each factory in Peking has assigned trade union workers to arrange cultural and sports activities. Factory performances are often presented on holidays and theatrical festivals organized by the industrial bureaus every year.

Peking railway workers have given 140 performances so far this year, putting on more than 300 of their own artistic creations.

The Peking Trade Union Council often sponsors lectures and refresher courses at the Working People's Palace of Culture to help worker writers and artists. One lecture on music this spring explained well-known works, ancient and modern, Chinese and foreign, and told about their composers. There were also courses on the basics of singing and dancing.

SHANSI PARTY SETS TASKS IN LEARNING FROM TACHING

SK091110Y Taiyuan Shansi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 May 78 SK

[Text] On the evening of 3 May the Shansi provincial party committee held a telephone conference on implementing the spirit of the National Learn-From-Taching Conference sponsored by the State Council. The conference called on the working class throughout Shansi Province to throw itself into fighting the production battle in May and to strive to reach a new level in provincial industrial production.

Under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Chairman Hua, the situation on the provincial industrial, communications and construction fronts is very pleasing. The entire province fulfilled its first quarter production plan, making a good start in 1978. Total industrial output value in the period January to April amounted to 32.8 percent of the annual plan, an increase over the corresponding 1977 period of 41.8 percent.

In order to effectively leap forward, rapidly develop industrial production, speed up the march toward the four modernizations and meet the needs of the new period's general task, the conference sponsored by the Shansi provincial party committee emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to fight a total battle of production in May so that provincial industrial production reflects fine quality, high yield, low materiel consumption, more varieties of products and more profits, and various economic and technical indexes are totally fulfilled. Concrete demands are: in May total provincial monthly industrial output value should top previous peaks and we should achieve a new leap forward in daily output of steel, pig iron and steel products, in electric power output, in production of major products such as chemical fertilizer, cotton yarn, cotton textiles and railway and highway freight delivery tonnage. At the same time various trades and enterprises should elevate their product quality to previous peaks. It is necessary to vigorously reduce consumption of raw materials, fuel and power and lower costs as well. Except for enterprises which incur losses out of serving policy ends, all enterprises should unfailingly fulfill their tasks. To this end the Shansi provincial party committee called on party committees at various levels to concentrate and excel in the following work:

1. It is necessary to vigorously study and disseminate the new period's general task, to earnestly implement the spirit of the National Learn-From-Taching Conference, to extensively carry out the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and to create a new upsurge in the movement to learn from Taching in industry.
2. The current, urgent task on the agricultural front is to combat drought so as to protect the wheat crop and spring sowing. It is necessary for the industrial front to excel in supplying antidrought materials and [words indistinct].
3. It is necessary to firmly grasp the key question of production management and to excel in carrying out enterprise consolidation. In the course of the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four, efforts should be made to increase enterprise consolidation and to combine the struggle against the gang of four with the movement to learn from Taching and enterprise consolidation.

BRIEFS

PEKING TEACHER HOUSING--Peking, 26 Apr--A six-story building was recently completed in Shihchingshan District, Peking Municipality, solving the housing problem for some 130 faculty members of primary and middle schools in the district. Similar housing for teachers has also been or is being built in other districts in Peking. [Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 0320 GMT 26 Apr 78 OW]

TIENTSIN ENTERPRISE MANAGEMENT--In Tientsin, the Long-Distance Telecommunication Bureau has, since April this year, assigned leading persons of specialized organs or persons specialized in enterprise management, to give lectures once a week on enterprise management to leading cadres from grassroots units and to office cadres. [Tientsin City Service in Mandarin 1330 GMT 28 Apr 78 SK]

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KIRIN PROVINCIAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE CLOSES

SK051340Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 5 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Kirin provincial science conference held by the Kirin provincial party committee, after successfully fulfilling its task, successfully closed in Changchun on 3 May.

Present at the closing ceremony were Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the Revolutionary Committee, and other responsible comrades of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, including Ho Yu-fa, Kao Yang, Lan Kan-ting, Chang Shih-ying, Sung Chieh-han, Yu Ko, Chen Hung and An Chih-wen. Also attending were responsible persons of the Kirin CPPCC Committee and the [words indistinct] department. The conference was presided over by Comrade Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, who said:

Comrades: We will first present awards and certificates conferred by the National Science Conference to 32 advanced individuals and 17 advanced collectives present at that conference and for 384 outstanding scientific achievements, and then we will present awards and certificates to 278 advanced scientists and technicians, to 154 advanced collectives and for 900 outstanding scientific achievements of our province.

Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Comrade Ho Yu-fa, secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, shook hands with them and presented awards and certificates to them one by one.

Comrade Kao Yang, secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the Kirin provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a closing address in which he said:

Comrades: Under the direct leadership of the Kirin provincial party committee and through the concerted efforts of all representatives, the unprecedentedly large-scale provincial science conference, after successfully fulfilling its scheduled task, is now drawing to an end. On behalf of the Kirin provincial party and revolutionary committees, I extend warm regards to all comrades present here. During the session, Comrade Sung Chieh-han, deputy secretary of the Kirin provincial party committee and vice chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, relayed the guidelines and impressive atmosphere of the National Science Conference; Comrade An Chih-wen, vice chairman of the Kirin provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a report on the situation; (?scale) and tasks of the scientific and technological development of our province; and Comrade Wang En-mao, first secretary of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the Kirin Provincial Revolutionary Committee, gave a summing-up speech. All comrades (?enthusiastically discussed) these speeches and reports and further clearly understood the principles, policies, tasks, plans and measures for developing our province's scientific and technological work, and are totally confident they will realize the modernization of science and technology in our province.

Comrades: Wise leader Chairman Hua called on us to greatly raise the standard of science and culture of all nationalities in China. This is essential to build a modern and powerful socialist state, and is an historical mission entrusted us by this era. Under the command of Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee, we must actively work well; strive to improve the standard of science and culture of all people throughout the province; organize a mightily and powerful scientific and technological army that fears no hardship, danger or obstacles, fight in unity; work enthusiastically and march unswervingly toward

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modernization of science and technology. Following this conference, we hope all of you, after returning home, will extensively publicize and sincerely implement the National Science Conference guidelines, sincerely fight the third campaign to expose and criticize the gang of four and complete the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four.

The conference concluded with the Internationale.

CRITICISM OF 'PINGAN EXPERIENCE' URGED IN KIRIN

SK060847Y Changchun Kirin Provincial Service in Mandarin 0420 GMT 4 May 78 SK

[Text] In April 1975, that trusted follower of the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial CCP Committee in that committee's Propaganda Department went to Pingan commune in Taan County to personally give instructions and concoct an experience in "studying theory, grasping line and promoting great development." As soon as this experience was presented, the former principal responsible member of the Kirin party committee enthusiastically applauded it.

Flaunting the signboard of "studying theory," this experience, which raised a hue and cry for a while, peddled the gang of four's sinister aim of confusing the relationship between the people and the enemy and exercising total dictatorship over peasants. Called "grasping line and criticizing capitalism," this experience was actually designed to criticize peasants and disrupt the party's rural economic policies in the present stage, thus dampening the enthusiasm of cadres and the masses and blocking great development.

In concocting the "Pingan experience," that trusted follower said: "Stress should be laid and efforts concentrated on analysis of small-scale production. Through theoretical study, efforts should be made to sum up experiences and lessons in carrying out the basic line and to exercise complete dictatorship in all stages and spheres." His remarks fully showed that the focus of the "Pingan experience" was on criticizing small-scale production and its crucial point was to practice total dictatorship over peasants.

After the "Pingan experience," the enthusiasm of cadres and commune members was seriously frustrated, agricultural and animal husbandry production and more seriously, sideline production were damaged, while the income of collectives and commune members decreased.

In 1975, this was advanced: "Study theory, grasp line, arouse the whole party and all the people to fight a decisive battle, work vigorously for a year to meet the targets set by the National Agricultural Development Program and pledge to double total output." Now 3 years have elapsed. What was advanced has yet to be fulfilled. On the contrary, output actually tends to decline.

What is worse, the "Pingan experience" confused the people's minds. Many people were apprehensive, and did not pursue collective sideline production for fear they would be accused of "engaging in capitalism." Commune members did not engage in proper domestic side occupations lest they be accused of "engaging in small-scale production." In the year of criticizing small-scale production, the number of hogs raised by individuals and collectives declined greatly--from 4,512 in 1974 to 3,266.

In the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, masses of cadres and commune members indignantly said: "This line of work advanced by the former principal responsible member of the Kirin Provincial CCP Committee was actually a sinister line for the gang to exercise total dictatorship.

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"It was an evil line for Pingan commune to punish cadres and struggle against the masses."

KIRIN DAILY added an editor's note to the above report, which said: The "Pingan experience" concocted by the former principal responsible member of the Kirin provincial party committee and his trusted follower--"study theory, grasp line and promote great development"--was once a line for work, a "model" for rural work. This experience was vigorously publicized in newspapers, broadcasts and journals. Its crucial point was total dictatorship over peasants in the name of criticizing small-scale production. The appearance and publicizing of this experience confused class alignment in rural areas, undermined the party's rural economic policies and caused serious damage in our province's rural areas. In the total struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, it is imperative to thoroughly expose and criticize this experience to eliminate its pernicious influence.

LI TE-SHENG ATTENDS LIAONING TRADE UNION SYMPOSIUM

SK121045Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 10 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] The Liaoning Federation of Trade Unions held a symposium of model workers and advanced producers and workers to discuss how to implement the general task for the new period. Representatives unanimously stated they will hold high Chairman Mao's great banner, closely follow wise leader Chairman Hua, act as a vanguard in the new Long March to realize the four modernizations and fully exert their role as diligent vanguards.

Attending the symposium were representatives of industrial, communication, capital construction, trade, financial, scientific, technical, literary, educational, public health, physical culture and sports fronts.

Also attending the symposium were Li Te-sheng, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee; Jen Chung-i, second secretary of the Liaoning provincial party committee; and Wei Feng-ying, (Chen Chi-kuang), (Liu I-yun), and (Chu Chuan). Leading comrades of the Liaoning provincial party committee warmly shook hands with each model worker, and advanced producer and worker attending the symposium, cordially talked and posed for pictures with them.

Comrade Jen Chung-i delivered a speech at the symposium. He urged: It is necessary to guard against conceit and impetuosity, persist in plain living and hard struggle, exert the role as a bridge in studying and publicizing the general task for the new period and the new constitution, deeply implement the struggle to expose and criticize the gang of four, implement the socialist revolutionary labor emulation drive and in [words indistinct], and strive to realize the general task for the new period.

ANSHAN STEEL COMPANY WELCOMES TACHING DELEGATION

SK091130Y Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 May 78 SK

[Excerpts] On 4 May the Anshan municipal party and revolutionary committees and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company party committee held a rally to warmly welcome the Taching oilfield delegation which came to Anshan to disseminate valuable technology and experiences.

The masses of staff and workers at Anshan Iron and Steel Company listened to the introduction on Taching experiences and resolved to gain a true grasp of Taching experiences; devote themselves to learning from Taching while exposing and criticizing the gang as their key link; struggle to make Anshan Iron and Steel Company a Taching-type enterprise with a higher standard in 1 year's time; build Anshan into a world class modernized iron and steel base at the fastest possible pace and contribute to fulfilling the general task for the new period.

The main meeting site was the Anshan Municipal People's Auditorium, with 106 additional sites in the municipality. Attending the rally were a total of 80,000 people, including cadres, workers, technical personnel, model workers, advanced producers, families of staff and workers of various industrial and mining enterprises. Present were all comrades of the Taching delegation headed by (Chen Lieh-min), vice minister of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, secretary of the Heilungkiang party committee and secretary of Taching oilfield party committee; responsible comrades of 20 oilfields and oil areas throughout the country; leading comrades of organs under the Ministry of Petroleum Industry; responsible persons of the Liaoning party and revolutionary committees, including Su Yu, Wang Kuang-chung and Li Chih-wen; responsible comrades of Shenyang, Fushun, Penhsi, Yingkou and Liaoyang municipalities and Shenyang Railway Bureau; responsible comrades of related departments, committees, offices and bureaus under Liaoning Province; and responsible comrades of work teams of the State Council and the provincial party committee.

(Wang Shu-min), deputy secretary of the Taching oilfield party committee, introduced Taching's experiences in constantly exposing and criticizing the gang and in advancing toward higher goals. Vice Minister of the Ministry of Petroleum Industry, Secretary of the Heilungkiang Provincial CCP Committee and Secretary of the Taching oilfield party committee (Chen Lieh-min), Secretary of the Liaoning provincial CCP Committee Su Yu and Secretary of the Anshan Municipal CCP Committee (Sun Hung-chih) delivered speeches at the rally.

Comrade (Chen Lieh-min) said: On behalf of Taching oilfield we warmly congratulate Anshan Iron and Steel Company for penetratingly exposing and relentlessly criticizing the gang, rushing to learn from Taching, building Anshan into a Taching-type enterprise in a year and becoming a national pace setter in learning from Taching. Anshan Iron and Steel Company has provided us with new experiences in bringing about quick and great improvement. You have done good jobs of waging a people's war of exposing and criticizing the gang and of comprehensively consolidating your enterprise. You have adhered to the six criteria for building a Taching-type enterprise. You have done political and ideological work successfully, meticulously and flexibly.

On the evening of 4 May, the Taching delegation concluded its activities in Anshan and returned to Taching by train. The masses and leading persons of the Liaoning party and revolutionary committees, the Anshan municipal party and revolutionary committees and the Anshan Iron and Steel Company and its party committee went to the railway station to see them off.

BRIEFS

LIAONING YOUTH CONGRESS--On 3 May Shenyang Municipality ceremoniously held a congress of young activists in socialist revolution and construction. At the session 7 red banner units, 31 advanced collectives, 13 young pace setters and 113 advanced individuals were commended. During the session all participants listened to and studied the circular issued by the party Central Committee on the convocation of the 10th National CYL Congress and the PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial entitled: "Promote the Tradition of 4 May and Be Vanguard in the New Long March." [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 4 May 78 SK]

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SHENSI'S FIGHT AGAINST 'SERIOUS DROUGHT' DETAILED

OW112007Y Peking NCNA Domestic Service in Chinese 1403 GMT 11 May 78 OW

[Text] Sian, 11 May--Because of the current drought, party committees at all levels in Shensi Province have stressed the need to foster the concept of waging a protracted antidrought struggle, make comprehensive preparations and adopt a series of preventive measures against drought in order to achieve a bumper agricultural harvest this year.

Shensi Province is experiencing a serious drought this spring. There has not been a heavy rain for 18 months in the Wei Pei Han Yuan [3262 0554 2487 8242] zone in the Kuangchung region. Precipitation since last winter has decreased 20 to 40 percent compared with previous years in some areas of northern Shensi, the northern slope of the Chinling Mountains and the Chienshan mountainous area in southern Shensi. In many places river flow has decreased, ponds and reservoirs have dried up and water level in wells is low. Since the beginning of spring the Shensi Provincial CCP Committee mobilized the masses to vigorously fight the drought. Responsible comrades of the provincial CCP Committee joined the masses in Kuangchung and in northern and southern Shensi to fight the drought and provide pertinent guidance. Provincial organs sent nine work groups to prefectures and municipalities to help resist the drought. Including the number of cadres working at grassroot units in rural areas, the province now has more than 100,000 cadres and staff members fighting in the frontline of the anti-drought struggle. Some 4.5 million people, or 57 percent of the total labor force, are engaged in this struggle. By late April the province watered more than 8 million mou of wheatfields and more than 2.7 million mou of cottonfields and autumn crop fields. It has sown more than 15 million mou of early autumn crops despite the drought, representing over 70 percent of acreage planned. Sowing of cotton has basically been completed.

While trying their best to expand irrigated fields, various localities in Shensi continue to fight the drought and make overall preparations. They have made reasonable crop allocations and have planted more high-yield and drought-resistant crops. The province plans to plant an extra 500,000 mou of sweet potatoes for quick cultivation. Various localities have also grasped the crucial work of trying to achieve higher yields from irrigated fields so that output from these fields can compensate for losses due to the drought. They are now applying more water and fertilizer to wheat in the irrigated fields and are increasing final field management activities in order to produce bigger ears and heavier kernels. Some counties have planted more early autumn crops to supplement summer grain. The province has initially planted an extra 1 million mou of early autumn crops.

All trades and professions in Shensi Province have also been urgently mobilized to give vigorous support to the antidrought struggle in terms of manpower, materials and funds.

WANG FENG ADDRESSES CADRE IN SINKIANG

OW110522Y Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Text] The first class for training cadres on a rotational basis, sponsored by the party school of the Sinkiang Uighur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, ceremoniously opened on 6 May. Attending the opening ceremony were Wang Feng, first secretary of the regional party committee and principal of the regional party school; Suu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti, secretary of the regional party committee and first deputy principal of the regional party school; and other responsible comrades of the regional party and government organizations and of Sinkiang PLA units, including Tieh-mu-erh Ta-wa-mai-ti, Li Yung-ho, (Chang Li-tse),

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(Ai-te-tso-fu-la-ssu-mu), (Yu Kuang), Chi Ko, Hu Liang-tsai, Pai Cheng-ming, Chang Ssu-ming, Hsieh Kao-chung and (Tien Chung). Also present were responsible comrades of various departments, commissions, offices and bureaus under the regional party and revolutionary committees; responsible comrades of the regional Trade Union Council, the regional CYL Committee, the regional Women's Federation and the preparatory group for the regional Poor and Lower-Middle Peasant Association; and responsible comrades of the regional 7 May Cadre School at (Tungchuan) and institutions of higher learning.

Comrade Ssu-ma-i Ai-mai-ti presided over the opening ceremony at which Comrade Wang Feng made an important speech. He said: The party school plays an important role in training cadres in Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought. Since the smashing of the gang of four, the wise leader Chairman Hua, holding high Chairman Mao's great banner and carrying out his behests, has paid close attention to the work of cadre training and the work of all party schools. The party Central Committee has made a decision on running party schools at various levels well. Chairman Hua has personally taken charge of the central party school by becoming its head.

In his speech at the inauguration of the central party school, Chairman Hua pointed out: "An extremely important task now facing our whole party is to carry out a new movement of education in Marxism throughout the party, further reforming our study, completely eliminating the pernicious influence of the gang of four and doing a thorough job in rectifying the party's work style. Our cause of socialism will take a big step forward when this is successfully achieved." Our party school shoulders a particularly heavy responsibility in carrying out this great call issued by Chairman Hua and the party Central Committee.

Comrade Wang Feng then pointed out: To run the party school well it is necessary to strengthen regional party committee leadership over the school. Party secretaries should personally grasp this work, periodically hear briefings by the school, study and solve problems on a timely basis, and sum up their experiences in running the school. It is necessary to resolutely correct the unhealthy tendency of "paying lipservice to the party school while ignoring its practical work." It is imperative to strengthen leadership over the 7 May cadre schools, conscientiously implement Chairman Mao's 7 May directive and run the 7 May cadre schools and take effective measures for implementing such plans. It is necessary to penetratingly expose and scathingly criticize the gang of four so as to eliminate chaos, restore order and distinguish between right and wrong with regard to political line. Efforts should be made to establish or improve various rules and regulations and follow the correct line, principles and policies in running the party school. We must build the party school into a strong bastion for defending Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and make it a model of restoring and carrying forward the party's fine tradition and work style. It is necessary to consolidate leading bodies well and build leading bodies of party schools at various levels into strong bastions which resolutely implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, forge close ties with the masses and fight in unity.

Efforts should be made to strengthen the training of theorists at party schools. Party school cadres should more assiduously study Marxist-Leninist and Chairman Mao's works than those cadres working in other fields. They should engage in theoretical study, delve into realities, carry out investigation and study and sum up experiences in order to constantly enhance their understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and improve teaching quality. They must restore and carry forward the study style of linking theory with practice. Comrade Wang Feng concluded: Displaying the party's fine tradition and work style concerns the important principle of adhering to Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and the fundamental ideological question of persisting in dialectical and historical materialism. It is also an important component of the party school's training of cadres.

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He urged the students of this training class to make great progress in the party's spirit and work style by studying at the party school. We must energetically foster the habit of study throughout the party. Study, study and study again; unite, unite and unite again; grasp the key link and run the country well; and grasp the key link and run Sinkiang well so as to attain the grand goal of realizing the four modernizations before the end of this century.

Comrade (Chang Wan-yen), vice president of the party school, also spoke at the opening ceremony. He said: This class for rotational cadre-training is the first class to systematically study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought since the smashing of the gang of four and the restoration of the party school. All of us must unite, work hard together and resolve to make this class a success. We must do a good job in teaching and studying, in conducting both political-ideological and logistics work and in fostering a fine work style. We must make concerted efforts to have the party school become a model of restoring and carrying forward the party's glorious traditions and work style.

Student and staff representatives also spoke. Most students of the first class for training cadres on a rotational basis, sponsored by the regional party school, are leaders of regiment-run farms from prefectures and counties north and south of the Tianshan Mountains. To make this training class a success, staff members of the party school, under the direct leadership of the regional party committee, have made many preparations, thus creating relatively good study conditions for the students. Students from all nationalities are very enthusiastic about their studies. Many even study on holidays and always study late into the night. Some old comrades already past 50 are in high spirits, study diligently and work hard to overcome their difficulties, thus presenting a moving scene. The school is permeated with an atmosphere of the diligent study of theory and classics.

TSINGHAI DAILY DEMANDS IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY'S CADRE POLICY

04111438Y Sining Tsinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 May 78 OW

[Report on TSINGHAI DAILY 9 May contributing commentator's article: "We Must Conscientiously Implement the Party's Cadre Policy"]

[Summary] Since Chairman Hua in his political report to the party's 11th national congress called for overall consideration and comprehensive arrangements in implementing the party's cadre policy, party organizations at various levels in our province have one after another put this work on their agenda. Many prefectures and counties and provincial bureaus and commissions have set up offices to implement the policy and have exerted themselves in screening cadres and readjusting their assignments.

"But, compared to other fraternal provinces and municipalities, our work is not developing rapidly and vigorously enough. Particularly party organizations in some places and units still lack understanding of the great significance of this work and are moving slowly. A few units are halfheartedly responding and not seriously trying to solve problems. These conditions are detrimental to prompt implementation of the strategic policy of grasping the key link and running the country well, and are not conducive to comprehensive efforts to bring about quick results. This state of affairs must be quickly changed. We must follow Chairman Hua's (?instruction) in his political report to the party's 11th national congress and his report on government work to the Fifth NPC and make conscientious efforts to properly implement the party's cadre policy."

The gang of four pushed a counterrevolutionary political program, equating veteran cadres with "democrats," and "democrats" with "capitalist roaders," seriously distorting and undermining the line and policies on cadres laid down by Chairman Mao. Large numbers of cadres were persecuted.

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"If we want to eliminate the poisonous influence of the gang of four's counterrevolutionary revisionist line, we must resolve the confusion they created on the question of cadres, redress all phony and trumped-up cases, refute all slanders and false charges they hurled at cadres and restore the (?reputation) of the good cadres persecuted and attacked by them."

All our comrades, leading comrades of party committees in particular, must pay close attention to implementing the party's cadres policy. To implement the party's cadres policy well, members of party organizations at all levels must first of all emancipate their own minds and repudiate the revisionist line and fallacies spread by the gang of four and their agents in our province.

BRIEFS

KANSU SCIENCE CONFERENCE--The Wuwei Prefectural CCP Committee recently held a prefectural science conference to commend and award 57 progressive collectives and 101 progressive individuals with notable achievements in science and technology, and 46 items of scientific and technical performances. The conference called on and mobilized masses of cadres and people throughout the prefecture to learn from these progressive scientific and technical collectives and individuals and to contribute more to quickening the pace of modernizing science and technology in the prefecture. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 3 May 78 HK]

LANCHOW MAY DAY CELEBRATION--On 29 April the Kansu provincial and Lanchow municipal trade union federations held a meeting of workers to celebrate May Day. Various kinds of celebrations were also held on 1 and 2 May. On the evening of 1 May, the provincial Revolutionary Committee, the Lanchow PLA units and the municipal Revolutionary Committee jointly organized a literature and art soiree to celebrate the event. Sung Ping, first secretary of the Kansu Provincial CCP Committee and chairman of the provincial Revolutionary Committee, and Han Hsien-chu, commander of the Lanchow PLA units, attended the soiree. Leading comrades of the provincial CCP and revolutionary committees, the Lanchow PLA units, the Kansu Provincial Military District and the municipal CCP and revolutionary committee were also present. [Lanchow Kansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1400 GMT 2 May 78 HK]

NINGSIA JADE DEPOSITS--Yinchuan, 6 May--Northwest China's Ningsia Hui Autonomous Region reports discovery of significant jade deposits in 11 places. The types include agate, dark green jade, rose quartz and malachite as well as more valuable stones--amethyst, ruby, sapphire, cat's-eye and translucent agate. The deposits will be worked to produce agate ball bearings, agate balls and powder for industry, grinding tools and measuring instruments, including balances for scientific research. [Text] [Peking NCNA in English 0734 GMT 6 May 78 OW]

SINKIANG HEALTH CAMPAIGN--The Urumchi Railway Bureau has whipped up a new upsurge in the spring patriotic public health campaign. In the past few days, the bureau mobilized some 200,000 people on different occasions to take part in activities aimed at promoting environmental sanitation. The bureau held a telephone conference and issued a circular, calling for efforts to do a good job in the campaign. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW] Commanders and fighters of Sinkiang PLA units have whipped up a new upsurge in the spring patriotic public health campaign, with stress of eliminating pests and diseases. The PLA units held a mobilization meeting attended by leading comrades of units stationed in the Urumchi area. Leading comrades of the Sinkiang PLA units took the lead in cleaning streets and improving environmental sanitation. All units have instituted effective rules and regulations to promote the public health campaign. [Urumchi Sinkiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 23 Apr 78 OW]

CHENG MING DISCUSSES CCP PERSONNEL PROBLEMS

HK050440Y Hong Kong CHENG MING in Chinese No 7 1 May 78 pp 10, 11 HK

[Article by Ho Chin-tien: "The Problem People in the CCP"]

[Excerpts] Generally speaking, the CCP political situation was stable over the past year or so and personnel arrangements for the Fifth NPC were satisfactory. However, some personnel problems have not yet been solved well; e.g., the problem of the rehabilitation of the large number of veteran cadres condemned by the gang of four--a problem raised by Chinese communist papers. Implementation of the policy on cadres is also a problem because some personnel--those promoted when the gang of four were in power, including those who skyrocketed to high positions--still control a large number of organizations and enterprises. At the same time, some leading cadres are afraid of making mistakes while implementing the policy on cadres. As a result, those cadres who should have been rehabilitated are still waiting. These are old personnel problems. There is also a new problem: How to deal with the people connected with the gang of four. It seems this is a difficult problem that the CCP cannot solve at this time. Huo Kuo-feng said in his report on the work of the government work report at the Fifth NPC: "Those who sold out to the gang of four and took part in its conspiracy to usurp party and state power must be duly dealt with." It seems that the difficulty is to "duly deal" with those connected with the gang of four. This writer believes that in order to "duly deal" with the problem, it is necessary to make a distinction between the enemies and ourselves and to resolutely adhere to principles.

Is Saifudin's Wife a Spy?

Proceeding from their needs to usurp power, during the Cultural Revolution Lin Biao and the gang of four dealt blows at a large number of people. As a result, many veteran cadres met with misfortune. We must resolutely oppose such a method of dealing blows at people without making a distinction between the enemies and ourselves. In dealing with the gang's followers, we must absolutely not adopt such a method. The correct way is to first distinguish the contradictions between the enemies and ourselves and those among the people, the thing that the CCP has always talked about. It is necessary to deal resolute blows at the gang of four's followers--the enemy--who are not willing to repent. Mao Yuan-hsin belongs to this category and, like the gang of four, he is the enemy of the people and deserves to die many times for his crimes. It is necessary to exercise dictatorship over him. We believe the CCP will deal appropriately with such counterrevolutionary elements. In dealing with a person who committed serious crimes, it is reasonable to reject use of the feudal method--the method which punishes a criminal's husband or wife, father or son and the whole family. Take Saifudin as an example. His wife probably has political problems. It is said that she was arrested because she is a Soviet revisionist spy. Even if Saifudin made mistakes, he should not be treated the same as his wife. Such a policy is correct.

Why Was Wu Te Criticized and "Protected"?

At present, it seems that people who follow the wind have caused the most trouble for the CCP regarding the cadre problem. According to the CCP policy of helping more people by educating them and narrowing the target of attack, those who made mistakes (including serious mistakes) will be freed if they are willing to repent. However, the people who follow the wind are always good at making phony self-examinations in order to gloss over their faults, and these cadres are unable to do a good job. As for other people who probably follow or did follow the wind but who are now not completely doing so and are comparatively honest, because they offended the masses the contradiction between themselves and the people remains. Wu Te is an outstanding example.

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The people in Peking have always criticized Wu Te by name on posters. Zhou Pei-yuan also openly criticized Wu Te at the Peking People's Congress. Why? Because Wu Te often went with the gang of four. It is reported that Wu Te gave Chiang Ching a treat almost every week. However, one thing that the masses cannot tolerate is that Wu Te persistently criticized Teng after the Tienanmen incident (not just during the broadcast at Tienanmen on 5 April), particularly since the smashing of the gang of four. This is a notable error committed by Wu Te. Why is it that he can still be chairman of the Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee and vice chairman of the NPC even after making serious mistakes? It is reported that there are two reasons: 1) Wu Te openly carried out self-criticism at the 11th national party congress. He reportedly broke into tears; 2) Wu Te made some "contributions" in the battle to eliminate the gang of four. It is reported that the gang told Wu Te to instruct his policemen and militiamen in Peking not to take action when they prepared to stage a coup on 6 October 1976. Wu Te told Hua Kuo-feng and Yeh Chien-ying about this. This facilitated aborting the gang of four's conspiracy. Of course, this is just rumor. However, the possibility is there, given the fact that Wu Te is being "protected."

Hua Kuo-feng said in the government work report: "In the case of comrades who have made mistakes, including serious mistakes, we must adhere to the principle of 'learning from past mistakes to avoid future ones and curing the sickness to save the patient,' and help them correct their mistakes. If they have done so, well and good. Don't keep picking on them and as early as possible let off those who can be let off." These words certainly apply to more than one person or just several people. However, we can be sure that these people include Wu Te. "Don't keep picking on them" is high policy. However, the people of Peking have not stopped picking on them. The anger of the people cannot be subdued to such an extent. It appears that the CCP Central Committee has adhered to principle in handling the issue of Wu Te. However, it is not flexible in its treatment. Will it be all right to arrange work for Wu Te elsewhere if he has no problems? Will it be even better to put him aside if his problems have not been completely solved? It is said that Peng Chung is very energetic in the rectification movement in Shanghai. Those in power who sold themselves to the gang of four must step aside. By so doing, many problems, including implementation of the policy on cadres, can be easily solved. At the same time, the masses will be in high spirits and a good mood. It is apparently necessary to attach importance to and promote the Shanghai experience.

On Hao Jan, Yang Yung-kuo and Others

Only very few people in cultural and academic circles who were used by the gang of four are being criticized by name throughout the country. For example, so far Peking's PEOPLE'S DAILY has not published any article criticizing Hao Jan by name--he acted as a spokesman for Chiang Ching--even though KWANGTUNG LITERATURE AND ART has already fired a broadside at him. PEOPLE'S DAILY has criticized Feng Yu-lan, who was appreciated and used by Chiang Ching, without naming him. The newspaper has also not openly criticized Yang Jung-kuo (head of the Philosophy Department of Chungshan University).

TA KUNG PAO QUESTIONS ABILITY OF 7TH FLEET TO DEFEND JAPAN

HK110932Y Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in Chinese 11 May 78 p 2 HK

["Political Talk" column by Shih Chun-yu: "Can the 7th Fleet 'Defend' Japan?"]

[Excerpts] General Brown, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, recently delivered a report on the military situation in 1979 in which he noted: "If the situation requires, the U.S. naval force in the Pacific will be transferred to the Atlantic for support." This report has already made the Japanese defense authorities feel uneasy.

Japanese Prime Minister Fukuda disclosed upon his return from the United States that Carter had guaranteed the United States will continue to maintain its influence in Asia. However, Japanese defense experts believe that the U.S. 7th Fleet can no longer "defend" the security of Japan given the fact that the Soviet Union is strengthening its naval forces around the world.

Brown's report raises two issues. First, there are signs that the U.S. Navy is inadequate in the face of the growing superiority of the Soviet Navy. Thus, the deployment of U.S. naval forces must concentrate on Europe.

Second, the oceans of Asia will be completely dominated by Soviet naval forces and Japan will be further threatened by the Soviet Union at sea and in the air if the 7th Fleet shoulders an additional task of supporting Europe.

The Soviet fleet in the Pacific has been patrolling the Indian Ocean since the beginning of the 1970's. The United States has expanded the defense patrol of the 7th Fleet into the Indian Ocean in order to struggle for hegemony with the Soviet Union. As a result, the U.S. battle line has been lengthened and its naval force have been spread out.

Japan's ability to strengthen its own Naval Self-Defense force is limited. It has consistently relied on the support of the 7th Fleet. The Japanese naval force operates within 300 nautical miles of the country's Pacific shoreline, within less than 200 nautical miles of the southwestern shoreline of Kyushu and within less than 150 nautical miles of the Sea of Japan. Its major tasks are to issue warnings and to monitor the activities of submarines.

Brown's report noted that a war in Europe will force the United States to send a large conventional military force to the continent. The United States might transfer its naval force in the Pacific to support the defense of the Atlantic.

According to the strategy of Soviet Admiral Gorshkov, the Soviet Union's northern fleet and its fleets in the Baltic Sea and in the Pacific can cut the U.S. and West European transportation routes in the South Atlantic, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean at any time. If parts of the 7th fleet are transferred to the Atlantic for support, the remaining ships will have to go all out to protect transportation routes between the U.S. mainland and Hawaii and Alaska. It will be difficult if the United States has to deal with a challenge from the Soviet Navy.

The conclusion of Japan's defense experts is that the defense ability of the U.S. 7th Fleet is unreliable. This conclusion is a realistic estimate of the practical situation. In short, the threat against Europe, Asia and Africa is increasing as the Soviet land and naval forces are being strengthened. Only if the people throughout the world unite and oppose the struggle between the two hegemonies, with social imperialism as the major hegemony, can the war plan of the Soviet revisionists be effectively defeated.

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